The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1874. NUMBER 339.

MANTELS.

Marble, Iron and Slate MANTELS AT AUCTION.

Thursday Morning, July 30, at 10 o'clock, At Store Nos. 50 and 52 Clark-st., UNDER SHERMAN HOUSE.

We will sell without reserve, a consignment of 250 MARBLE, IRON AND SLATE MANTELS, consisting of the Latest and Most Elegant Designs and Elaborate Workmanship, in Real Italian, French, Scotia, and Tennessee Marble, New Designs Traced Truss Medallion Mantels, Heavy French Truss Mantels, French Truss and Traced Mantels, O. G. French Mantels, Scotia and Columbia Marble, Real Gilt and Champlain Marble, Shell Marble, Blue French Truss Gilt Mantels. Also, Iron and Slate Mantels in large variety and newest styles.

These Elegant Goods are all of the best manufacture, latest styles and patterns, and are well worthy the attention of builders and all parties furnishing residences.

The sale is peremptory for cash.

Goods on exhibition on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday previous to sale, and all interested are invited to call and examine the goods.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

COAL AND IRON.

LACKAWANNA COAL

I am now prepared to supply all Dealers and Consumers, in city or country, with LACKAWANNA COAL, of all sizes, either by Cargo or Retail, at the LOWEST market price. This Coal is free from slate (often called clinker), and stands higher for manufacturing and domestic purposes than any other Coal mined.

OFFICES:
280 Madison-st. (at the Bridge),
196 South Market-st.,
300 Lumber-st. (Eighteenth-st. Bridge),
And at North Pier.

LEHIGH, BLOSSBURG, ERIE, or BRIAR HILL COAL always on hand.

ROBERT LAW, AGENT FOR MINERS.

COAL! COAL!

J. L. HATHAWAY,
OFFICE AND YARD,
Cor. Market and Randolph-sts.

Lackawanna, Briar Hill, and Blossburg

Wholesale and Retail at lowest market rates, to the city and country.

BASE BALL.

BASE BALL.

MUTUALS VS. WHITE STOCKINGS,

SATURDAY, August 1, AT 3:40 P. M.

Tickets for sale at Kelley Bros'., 88 Madison-st., and at 117 Twenty-second-st.

If rain should interfere the game will be played on Monday, Aug. 3, and no posters will be on the street cars.

BASE BALL.

White Stockings vs. Franklins.

THE GAME FOR BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, Postponed last Friday on account of the weather, will come off Tuesday, July 28, 3:30 p. m., Corner State and Twenty-second-sts. Admission, 50c. Grand Stand, 75c. If weather interferes the game will be played Thursday next.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)....9 a. m.
Saturday's boat don't leave until....8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Traverse City, Mackinac, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)....7 p. m.
For St. Joseph daily (Sunday excepted)....10 a. m.
Saturday's Boat don't leave until 11:30 p. m.
For Manistee and Ludington, Tuesday and Thursday....9 a. m.
For Green Bay and Intermediate ports, Tuesday and Friday....7 p. m.
For Escanaba and Lake Superior ports, Monday and Thursday....9 a. m.
Office and Docks, foot Michigan-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

Wood and Coal for the County.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF COOK COUNTY, CHICAGO, July 23, 1874.

By direction of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received until Wednesday, July 29, 1874, at 2 p. m., for wood and coal, to be delivered for the use of the County, as follows, to-wit.:

[illegible] cords of Beech Body Wood, four feet long.

The Wood to be delivered in ¼ or ½ cord loads upon the order of the County Agent, at such places within the city as he shall direct.

[illegible] tons Soft Coal, to be delivered in the city in half-ton lots, on the order of the County Agent.

[illegible] tons Soft Coal, 75 tons Hard Coal, and 150 cords Hard Wood to be delivered at the Insane-Asylum and Poor-House in the Town of Norwood Park.

[illegible] cords Beech Body Wood, four feet long.

[illegible] tons Soft Coal and 20 tons Hard Coal, to be delivered at the County Hospital in the City of Chicago.

[illegible] tons Hard or Soft Coal, to be delivered at the County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

The bids for coal shall specify the particular coal, as Wilmington, etc., and the price per ton for each kind.

The County reserves the right to receive more or less of the coal or wood, as the Board may determine, the above amounts being only an estimate.

All proposals to be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners of Cook County," indorsed "Proposals for Wood" (or Coal as the case may be), and deposited with the Clerk of said Board.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

The contract to continue for one year, commencing August 1, 1874, and ending August 31, 1875.

JOHN CRAWFORD,
JOHN JONES,
JOHN HERTING,
Committee on Public Service.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Caution to the Public!

BEWARE OF DECEPTION! I understand that an inferior quality of Canned Goods of this year's packing, bearing the label of "THOMAS H. CARMINE & CO., Baltimore," have been offered for sale in this market and represented as first-class goods. I have no connection with any such firm as THOMAS H. CARMINE & CO. The firm with which I am now connected is CARMINE, LAMBDEN & CO., and their goods are strictly First-Class. THOMAS H. CARMINE.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the First Unitarian Society of Chicago will be held in the Chapel parlors, Wednesday evening, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. Business of importance will come before the meeting. By order of the Trustees.

C. F. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

Equalization of Assessment.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes will continue to receive complaints to-day, July 28, 1874.

W. R. BURDICK,
CHRISTIAN BUSSE,
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

Final Reductions.

Field, Leiter & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.,

Have marked down, to close out:

BATISTE AND ECRUE SUITS to one-quarter their former prices.
CASHMERE JACKETS, $5.00 up, lately $12.00.
LINEN POLONAISE, $2.25 to $5, recently $5 to $12.
WHITE LAWN SUITS, $4 to $22, formerly $7 to $30.
LINEN SUITS, $4.50 to $20, formerly $8 to $28.
LINEN and SWISS POLONAISES, $4.50 up.
STUFF AND SILK SUITS less than half value.

Such Bargains we have never before offered.

DRY GOODS.

THE GREAT DRY GOODS FIRE SALE

Will commence Saturday, Aug. 1.

MANDEL BROTHERS,

63 & 65 Washington-st.,

BETWEEN STATE AND DEARBORN-STS.

TO RENT.

For Rent,

The building now occupied by Stettauer Bros. & Co.,

246 & 248 Madison-st.

Possession given at once. Inquire on the premises.

LUMBER OR COAL DOCK

TO RENT OR FOR SALE. 150 feet front on Twelfth-st., running back to the Empire Slip, with railroad connections, near Twelfth-st. bridge. Apply to M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st., Basement.

TO RENT.

A desirable CORNER OFFICE, for Banking purposes, with fixtures complete. Inquire of A. A. MUNGER, 8 Metropolitan Block.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

Wanted to purchase, an interest in some Bank. Address, with particulars, Z 42, Tribune office.

THOMAS M. THORNTON. WM. T. THORNTON, (Son of Judge Thornton.)

W. F. THORNTON & SON,

Bankers and Brokers, Shelbyville, Ill. Established 1859. Collections made in Shelby and adjoining counties, and proceeds remitted on day of payment. Chicago correspondent—Traders' National Bank.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. FREIBERG,

CUSTOM BOOTMAKER,

Formerly at 457 State-st. (burnt out by the late fire), is now permanently located at 184 DEARBORN-ST. (Honore Block.)

Cowperthwait & Co.,

EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS.

FRANCIS S. BELDEN, Agent.

Office removed to No. 25 East Washington-st.

FRONT BRICK.

THE EXCELSIOR PRESS BRICK MFG. CO. can supply the best Brick for Fronts and Tucking in the market, and at the lowest prices. Office, No. 77 Dearborn-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the former firm known as John L. Diez & Co., consisting of John L. Diez, Frank Moninger, August Schrenk, Henry Maier, expired by mutual agreement Aug. 17, 1873. The business carried on since May 1, 1874, under the firm name of JOHN L. DIEZ & CO., consists of John L. Diez and Frank Moninger only. JOHN L. DIEZ.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between C. B. Ayers and E. A. Gibson, in the Hat and Cap business, at 175 West Madison-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; the business to be continued by the said C. B. Ayers at the old stand.
C. B. AYERS,
E. A. GIBSON.
Chicago, July 21, 1874.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

MRS. GEO. BAILY, Principal,

Successor to Mrs. Burgwyn Maitland. The duties of the school will be resumed Sept. 16. For circulars containing particulars apply to the Principal, 673 Wabash-av.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY.

A Day and Boarding School, where Boys and Young Men may prepare for College and obtain a thorough English Education. Tuition, $60. Board and Tuition, $400 per year. The next School Year will begin Sept. 10. For circular and information address the Principal, ALBERT R. SABIN, Lake Forest, Ill.

The Hon. WILLIAM BROSS, President. The Rev. ARTHUR MITCHELL, Vice-President.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

Classical English, French, and German family day school, for young ladies and children. 71, 73, and 75 East Sixty-first-st., Central Park, New York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For further information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., 75 East Sixty-first-st., New York.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21. English, French, and Latin, Boarding and Day School. For young Ladies and Misses. French is the language of the family.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

Chester, Pa. (For boarders only.) Col. THEO. HYATT, the President, will be at the Sherman House in Chicago on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 28th and 29th inst., from 10 o'clock a. m. till 1 p. m., and will be happy to see patrons of the Academy and others on official business.

A WASTE OF WATERS.

The New Deluge in Allegheny County, Pa.

An Area 20 Miles Square Inundated.

Houses Swept Away and Fields Laid Waste.

106 Dead Bodies Recovered---Many Persons Missing.

The Probable Loss of Life Estimated at 200 Souls.

The Property-Loss Less than Might Have Been Expected.

Scenes and Incidents in Connection with the Disaster.

Miraculous Escapes---Terrible Death Scenes---Deeds of Heroism.

Damage to Railroad Property in Southern Ohio and Kentucky.

Unprecedented Rise of the Licking and Ohio Rivers.

Severe Rain-Storm Throughout the West.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FLOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—As I predicted in my dispatch this morning, the scene presented by the flood was a terrible one. The devastation is complete and fearful, and extends several miles either way, north and south. At 8 o'clock last evening the storm suddenly broke with a fury barring description. The drops of rain were the size of goblets, and, as the vivid lightning lit the scene, they would present the appearance of diamonds glistening. The thunder was deafening and incessant. It seemed as though the artillery of heaven had been let loose. The sky during the storm bore a lurid color, as charged thoroughly with electricity. No one believed or thought what sad havoc this storm was doing, what devastation and ruin it was causing, or the life it was taking. The rain extended over a large section of country, and did vast damage everywhere within its route. Pittsburg suffered both in loss of property and life, but Allegheny City was deeply, worse, and far more heavily afflicted. Every one knew the calamity was great, but no one was prepared for THE SCENES OF HORROR to which they were witnesses to-day. All day the undertakers' wagons have been carting the dead bodies, and the funerals were taking place all day. Coroner McCallin gave up holding inquests at 4 o'clock this morning, as the work was getting too much for him. Frantic mothers were crying for their children, and equally anxious children looking for their parents. Willing hands there were found to search the debris for bodies, and as they were brought to light crowds would gather around looking for some relation or dear friend. As the body was recognized, some one would have it taken and properly cared for. There was no business done to-day; all was turmoil and excitement.

THE PORTION SWEPT BY THE FLOOD IN ALLEGHENY CITY was thickly settled, mostly by German families, and was in the Spring Garden Run and Butchers' Run district. In Pittsburg the Saw-Mill Run district suffered worst. The following taken from the *Chronicle* will give an idea of the extent of the flood and the damage done as well as loss of life:

"In Temperanceville and the region of Saw-Mill Run, the elements made sad havoc in the uncontrollable fury of the storm and flood. The fierce torrents of rain that descended in the evening swelled every little tributary to Saw-Mill Run into a boiling stream, and the aggregate accumulation of water rushed with mad and irresistible fury down the valley, sweeping everything before it.

THE TRACK OF THE DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD is this morning marked by the wrecks of dwellings, bridges, immense heaps of stones, large piles of flood-wood, torn and ragged sides of the hills where the waters surged and gnawed into their very vitals. Among the heaps of rubbish and wrecks that strew the whole region, seven lifeless bodies have already been found, and from twenty-five to thirty persons are missing. Groups of people were standing around discussing the disaster. Others were excitedly passing up and down the streets, while still others were noticed sitting with listless eyes and stolid faces brooding over the destruction which one fearful night had brought of all their earthly possessions. At the foot of Carson street the cellars to the houses on the east side were generally filled with water, and the occupants were busily occupied until about midnight saving their property. The loss, however, was insignificant in comparison with the wholesale destruction of property. At the point where the Main street bridge crossed the run, THE WATER EXPENDED ITS FORCE WITH GREAT FURY.

Not only this bridge, but the iron bridge a short distance above, was swept away, and hardly a vestige remains. The manner in which the iron bridge was torn to pieces was almost marvelous. One portion of it was carried down the stream for perhaps 500 yards, and flung high up on the bank; another portion was buried beneath tons of rubbish, only a small portion of it protruding. The greater portion of the bridge, however, has entirely disappeared. One of the solid abutments was washed out, there remaining only five of the immense stones of which it was composed. Stones from 2 to 3 feet in thickness by 5 feet in length, were torn from the abutment and carried down the stream like so many pieces of cork.

ALL THE FIVE BRIDGES crossing Saw-Mill Run were swept away, and hardly enough remains of some of them to define their location. Three trestle-works crossing the stream were also involved in the general destruction.

The West Pittsburg gas-works were injured to quite an extent. A portion of the foundation was destroyed, and the gasometer presented a very demoralized appearance. The works were, however, fixed up about noon, and there is a probability of something of a supply of gas being furnished without delay. A stable belonging to Mrs. Stacy, containing quite a number of horses, was struck on one end by the flood and turned about half way around. The stable was filled to quite a depth with water, but the horses were all found alive after the water subsided. Charles Sharer had a stable containing two horses swept away so completely that not even a remnant of the foundation was left.

ONE OF THE HOUSES BRAVED THE FLOOD, and this morning returned to the place where the stable formerly stood.

W. C. & J. M. Taylor's salt-works, on Walnut street, were made a total wreck. They had just completed an addition to the buildings on Saturday. In a stable attached were found four horses, two of which were saved at the time of the flood, and the others recovered alive this morning. Their loss is between $20,000 and $25,000.

AT BROOKS, BALLATINE & CO.'S REFINERY three tanks, two stills, and two worms of 350 feet of pipe were swept away. A brick store near the Washington turnpike, owned by G. K. Bell, and occupied by Mr. Seigles, was struck by the flood and melted away, so that nothing can now be seen where it stood but a pool of water. Seigles estimates the loss of his stock at about $9,000. The building was worth about $4,000. The lot on which the store-building stood has also disappeared, the course of the Run being here changed so that its bed is now where the building was formerly located. Two adjoining brick buildings, belonging to Mr. Gamble, were also badly damaged. The change in the course of the Run caused the flood to sweep away the rear parts of houses, producing damages to the extent of probably $2,500.

At this point the destruction of property was particularly large. A bridge which probably cost $1,000 was swept away. Three stone walls, intended to protect lots bordering on the stream, were overturned and carried away by the flood, while on the opposite side of the Run two houses were wrecked, one a brick dwelling, the property of Mr. Stern.

ABOVE THE FORKS OF THE RUN the following dwellings were destroyed by the flood: Mr. Vanicker's house, Joseph O'Connor's house, William Stephens' house, Stephen Semple's house, Miners' Hall, George Alison's house, two slaughter-houses belonging to William Archibald, two log-houses belonging to George Gray, Pattern's Block, consisting of four houses, and Gray & Bell's carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop, and fifty coal-cars. Gray & Bell estimate their loss at $50,000, mostly in rolling stock and mining implements.

THE DEAD.

The following is the list of the dead bodies recovered: A child, Ida Hunter; Thomas Britton and son; Mrs. Thropp, wife of Isaiah Thropp; Joseph O'Connor and his housekeeper, Betsy Lee; Mrs. Dorothy Semple, wife of Stephen Semple. In addition to the bodies recovered, the following persons are missing: William Horsley, wife and two children; Thomas Hunter, wife, and three children—the body of their adopted son is among the found; wife of Thomas Britton; Isaiah Thropp and five children; Frederick McVey, wife, and three children; Frank O'Neil and daughter; four of the dead bodies are lying in the Thirty-fifth Ward school-house at the forks of the Run, and two in a house near by.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A man by the name of James Nelson was in the upper story of one of the houses as it was floating down with the flood. He made a narrow escape by getting out of the window and swimming to the shore.

At the point where Walnut street joins Main street there has been a terribly tearing up of the pavement. Walnut street is paved with cobble stone where it goes up the hill, and the flood rolled the stones down with it as though they were sand. A number of persons who were at church during the evening returned only to find their dwellings and their contents carried away.

The trestle-work of the little Panhandle Coal Railroad, where it extended along the road of the Run and crossed it, was swept away for quite a distance, and the tunnel through the hill about half filled with mud.

It is stated that William Stebbins, whose house is among those destroyed, had $1,050 in the house, and that in his haste to escape he left it behind. It was involved in the general destruction.

The iron bridge which was carried away cost $11,700.

Gray & Bell's engine-house was carried away.

SAVED HIS CHILD.

Mr. Semple, whose wife was drowned, stated that he and his little girl were in the house when the flood came. He felt the house going, and his wife conjured him to save their child. He sprang for the door with the child, and they escaped. Mrs. Semple, however, was carried away with the house, and her dead body was found this morning about a mile below.

DIED FROM FRIGHT.

A woman by the name of Mrs. Jones, who lived near Gray & B.'s coal tipple, died from fright at the time of the flood because her little boy was out of the house. The boy, however, was saved, having been in a place of safety. The bodies of Joseph O'Connor and his housekeeper, Betsy Lee, when found, were locked in each other's embrace.

A CORONER'S INQUEST was held on the bodies recovered, and also on that of Mrs. Jones, this forenoon, in the Eleventh Ward.

WOOD RUN, ALLEGHENY, contributed its quota to the general stock of death and disaster which followed the course of this awful flood. Between the railroad crossing and the point crossed by the Beaver Road is the part of the stream where the loss of life and chief loss of property occurred. Shortly before 9 o'clock the floods came and began the work of death.

A HEROIC ACT.

About half a mile above the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad crossing stand the houses occupied by Pat Farley and Frisbee Denning, mill hands. Mr. Farley managed to get a rope, and, securing one end to a tree on the hillside and the other to his house, this brave fellow, with Denning's aid, rescued not only his own family and children from the flood, but all the family of his neighbor, passing to and fro through the window, placing the children in a quilt. His house survived, though completely washed out. On rushed the impetuous torrent, each second gathering strength, and THE HARVEST OF DEATH BEGAN.

Some distance below Farley's the stream takes a sudden bend, and near this left its original bed, and was deflected against some small frame houses standing in the contracted valley. First was the home of John Gorman, who, with his wife and children, were in the doomed domicile. It was lifted bodily, and crashed against the next house below it, that of James Forden, a laborer in Lewis, Oliver & Phillip's mills. These two buildings were dashed from their foundations, and went careening down the tide for nearly 1,000 feet, bringing up with a fearful shock against Wilson & Trimble's store, which was forced 9 feet from its site, but which held together and arrested the progress of the two houses.

THE SEVERING OF THE GAS-PIPES added to the awfulness of the situation, and amid the terrible chaos Forden and his wife and three little ones met their death among the ruins of their crumbling home. Gorman and his two children also perished at the same spot.

At the spot where the two houses went to pieces an exposed portion of gas-pipe ascended the face of a steep hill. Guided by a flash of lightning, Mrs. Gorman managed to seize the pipe and climbed up to a place of safety.

At Wilson & Co.'s store the flood bounded across Shady avenue into G. B. Eckert's premises, fortunately only meeting with a few frail sheds, but utterly annihilating the fine garden in the rear of the hotel at the railroad, tearing through the fences, bearing upon its bosom a moving mass of timber, and burying the rails of the track under a mass of mud, topped out by a barn, continuing on its way towards the House of Refuge. A great bulk of water, however, kept the channel, piling up an avalanche of debris against McCaskey's house at the depot, and, crushing over the crossing, played havoc with the yards of the hotels at that point.

The tobacco store of Edward Gutlers, on Pueblo avenue WAS CARRIED A COUPLE OF HUNDRED FEET, and a dwelling-house on Wilkins avenue nearly turned topsy-turvey, and the inmates, the family of J. Graham, were barely given time to make their escape, though saving nothing beyond their lives. At a point on Wilkins avenue and a corn-field, between Pueblo avenue and the Refuge walls, the flood left its course, and harmlessly helped to swell the current of the river.

SEARCHING FOR BODIES.

As soon as the flood partially subsided, and the bewildered witnesses of the appalling chaos could recover from their fright, a search for the bodies was instituted. Forden and wife were found first in Eckert's yard. One of the Gorman children was found south of the railroad track. Last night and this morning the bodies of two of Forden's little ones were discovered, the baby, a boy about 10 months of age, at the bridge, and the little boy, aged about 10 years, far out Wilkins avenue. These five bodies, a terrible sight, lie at McCaskey & McHorney's livery stable, near the scene. Those still missing are John Gorman and one child, and Forden's two children, a boy and a girl.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INCIDENTS here were the following: James Flanigan, brother of Mrs. Forden, when he saw the flood coming, rushed in to save his sister, but a blow upon the head sent him headlong into the torrent, and in the boiling, bubbling, seething current he floated some 500 feet, finally climbing out by means of a friendly tree.

Among the houses struck by the water was a small frame, occupied by the Dillons and their little family, and some neighbors' children, to the number of nine souls. Away sped this little ark, buffeted severely by the masses of timber and rumbling stones. One entire side is battered out, and the water stands deep in the ruins. Most wonderful to relate none of the inmates of the diminutive house were drowned. A providentially-placed stump anchored the floating domicile, and all escaped.

Almost directly in the path of the flood stands the PRETTY LITTLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. But for an intervening building this church must have been totally destroyed. As it was, the entire frame edifice, measuring about 50 by 80, was moved off its foundations 5 or 6 feet. A glance inside the building showed the walls to be somewhat cracked, but otherwise the building seemed unharmed. The floor was a sea of mud to the depth of 6 inches, and the tell-tale clock pointed unerringly to the hour and minute of the awful occurrence—8:50.

THE NUMBER OF HORSES AND COWS DROWNED in this small region is large. The loss of life and destruction of property out Spring Garden avenue was not so serious as on O'Hara street and out Butcher's Run. For more than a mile out Spring Garden avenue, however, marks of destruction are plainly visible, houses being washed away, and buildings thrown together in heaps. It is reported that not a single slaughter-house on this avenue, beyond Cedar avenue, remains, and there were some twenty-five or thirty in all. It would be impossible at the present writing to give anything like a detailed account of the damage done to dwelling houses in this vicinity. Those that were not totally destroyed were very greatly damaged, and the WATER RISING TO A HEIGHT OF SOME FIFTEEN FEET, flooded the first floors of all the buildings, and in very many cases found its way through the second-story windows. The dirt from the hills were washed into the building, and left them nearly all a mass of filth, rendering the furniture and household effects almost totally useless. Beyond Cedar avenue, however, fortunately there were but few lives lost, at least as far as could be ascertained. Some two or three are reported. A man named Michael Slaughter was in Stahler's tavern about half-past 9 o'clock. When the danger became apparent he seized a child in his arms and rushed through the door into the street. He has not been heard of since, and he and the child are SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN DROWNED.

It was a matter of serious difficulty for newspaper men to get the names of parties who were lost, or supposed to be drowned. Persons were unable to give the names of the streets they lived on, and parties living next door to families that were drowned failed to recollect the name of their unfortunate friends. A hired man, in the employ of one Kutz, who had a slaughter-house out on the avenue, is supposed to have been CRUSHED TO DEATH in the falling of the house, which was completely destroyed. The man dodged into the building. A son of Mr. Timothy is missing, and there is very little doubt that he was either drowned or killed by the falling of buildings. It is reported that the family of Mr. Slaughter was also drowned.

The loss of life has been appalling.

In the upper end of Allegheny the loss of life was greater. Up to noon to-day thirty-eight dead bodies had been recovered from the ruins, and it is probable fully as many more have been lost. In the Wood's Run district nine persons are missing, and five bodies have been recovered. In the Saw-Mill Run district 9 bodies have been recovered, and 37 are still missing. These will make a total of 60 bodies recovered, and THE TOTAL SUPPOSED TO BE LOST will make an aggregate of 142 lives.

Out in the neighborhood of the glue factory, on Spring Garden avenue, lived the family of August Rynkoop. Two of his children were lost. The oldest child was found this morning. The youngest is still missing. At the foot of Spring Garden Run, near the intersection of Centre avenue and Spring Garden avenue, and on Chestnut and O'Hara streets, THE LOSS OF LIFE WAS FEARFUL.

In two or three instances houses were swept into the middle of the streets. In other cases they were carried hundreds of yards away, while in still other cases roofs were torn off and hurled to the street, houses were thrown on their sides, and some shattered to pieces. A frightful loss of life was brought about IN A SINGLE HOUSE, right to the rear of Centre street, near the junction of Spring Garden avenue. Nobody seemed to know the names of the persons. There were perhaps two or three families living in the house; at least this is the opinion of some who live in the neighborhood. The first parties who appeared on Centre street with a skiff discovered a man hanging on to the roof of a house on the right hand side towards and near Spring Garden avenue. At that time the water on the street was some fifteen feet high. They took the skiff under the place where the man was hanging, and told him to drop, the height being but small, as the skiff was nearly on a level with the second story window.

THE MAN JUMPED AND WAS SAVED.

He then told the man in the skiff that his family were back in the house, a family consisting of wife and three or four children. He got on the roof and jumped from that on to another roof. When he reached Centre street the house was destroyed, and with it were lost a mother with three or four children, and the children of another family,

MAKING IN ALL ONE WOMAN AND NINE CHILDREN.

Strange to say, no one knows who they were.

On Chestnut street, in Caspar Ranse's saloon, among others were Philip Hess, a Constable attached to Ald. D. L. Smith's office, and one Henry Schaffer. They rushed out of the saloon into the street, Hess first and Schaffer following him. That was the last seen of them alive. Hess' body was discovered this morning at the corner of Perry street and an alley the name of which I do not know. He was FOUND CLINGING TO A FIRE-PLUG with one hand, while in the other he held a stick. Schaffer's body has not been recovered. Another man, whose name was not known, it is said also rushed from the Paris saloon with Hess and Schaffer. His body was recovered in Butcher Brenig's yard, between Chestnut and Centre streets.

On Centre street the body of a little child was found about 5 o'clock this morning. It was taken to the Alderman's office, and thence to some undertaking-rooms. A young man was found dead, also, on the same street, and was taken to the undertaker's rooms. Neither of their names did anybody seem to know. At the corner of Centre street and Spring-Garden avenue, in the debris of a fallen building, were discovered the remnants of a buggy. Whether or not anybody was in the buggy at the time of the flood it is impossible to say. It was supposed this morning that a man and child were buried there, and all the morning crowds were gathered about the place, but the number that set themselves at work to clear away the ruins was few indeed. Nobody seemed to care much whether there was a man and a child under there or not. One or two persons would work a little while and then leave, and go back again shortly to see what progress was making. The curiosity of everybody to see what others were doing was very great, but, when it was found that work was needed in order to gain a knowledge of the loss of life, parties would leave for other parts of the flooded district to see what was transpiring there. The heavy rain-storm seems to have taken place OUTSIDE THE CITY-LIMITS ALTOGETHER.

Up Spring-Garden Run the storm was frightful. It was the most fearful rain-storm inhabitants who had lived there for twenty years had ever seen. The rain came down in torrents. No such rain as this fell at the foot of the run. It was the accumulation of water 1½ miles up the run that struck the houses on Centre street and the locality at the foot of the run with an indescribable force, that created such devastation there. The sewer in Spring-Garden avenue is still intact, excepting an old stone culvert in front of Stuckrathe's tannery, about half a mile from the city limits. It was a short distance above here that Slaughter, with his children, stepped from a house into the street, and were lost in this culvert. A mile and a half along the run, William Baer's glue factory was swept away. Near here was an iron fence on a stone wall, which were also swept away, which gives some idea of the force of the flood at this point. About a mile out the run, a man man named Peats TIED HIS FAMILY, A WIFE AND SEVERAL CHILDREN, with a clothes-line in a room, fearing that some of them in their alarm would rush frantically away and be lost. The house was saved, and with it the entire family.

Three-quarters of a mile up the run the breast of the flood would give a cross section of 4 feet in height and 250 feet in width, and by the time it had reached the city limits it had assumed the proportion of the Mill River flood.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS LOST is undoubtedly considerably more than the number already recovered. The scenes at the undertakers were fearful. In one place, Fairman & Voght's, on Sandusky street, twenty-nine bodies had been brought, and the curiosity-seekers were many. Out of a family of Germans named Holver, but one child remains, a boy 7 years old, who was saved in bed.

The devastation along the line of Butcher's or Saw-Mill Run was almost beyond description. The work of destruction commenced at a point about 2 miles north of Ohio street. This valley proper commences at a point just above the line of North avenue, where Spring-Garden Run and Butcher's Run unite and flow into an immense sewer leading to the Allegheny River, just above Sycamore street. The Butcher's Run Valley at its mouth is probably between 400 and 500 feet wide, and at the point where the work of destruction commenced it is no more than 150 feet wide. Between North avenue and this northerly point, numerous ravines empty into Butcher's Run Valley. Along this route the houses were built directly over the natural water-course, culverts being made and used in part as foundations for dwelling-houses. THE LINE OF DESTRUCTION FOLLOWED THE WATER-COURSE to the river, and involved an immense number of houses that were not on the line of the culvert.

When the rain commenced falling but little apprehension was entertained, but those who lived near the head of the valley state that suddenly it seemed as if the heavens were literally opened, and the water came down as if discharged from immense pipes. The volume was so large that the narrow valley was filled with a raging torrent. The force of the water was irresistible. The frame dwellings, stables, and slaughter-houses give way like pipe-stems, and the debris from the wrecks were swept down along the line of the plank-road, the weight being augmented every moment. In the district lying west of Chestnut street and north of a line parallel with North avenue, the WATERS ROSE TO A HEIGHT OF FULLY TWENTY FEET in some places. Occupants of dwellings were unable to escape in time to save their lives, and in many instances the force of the water rent the structures into splinters. We endeavored to obtain a full list of the buildings destroyed in this district, but the confusion was so great and the streets so much obstructed that it was found to be impossible to obtain any definite list.

Commencing as the beginning ON BUTCHER'S RUN the flood after carrying away numerous fences and outhouses, struck a dwelling recently completed, and occupied by Mr. Henry Mattern and family, consisting of his wife and three children. The entire family were drowned, the house having been completely wrecked. The next house was that of Mr. John Winkler. The occupants found the flood endangering the barn and stock, which was housed during the rain, and Mr. Winkler and his brother started out to save the horses. Mrs. W. remained in the house, and in less than five minutes afterwards the water had filled all the lower rooms. Mrs. W. called for assistance, but before it could reach her the building gave way and she was engulfed. Still further southward was the dwelling occupied by Mr. John Shearing. As soon as the waters commenced rising, Mr. Shearing moved his family, consisting of his wife and twin boys, aged 4 years, to the hillside, in what was supposed to be a place of safety. The children were sleeping soundly, but one of the little fellows was aroused by the storm, and rolled over the embankment to the angry flood below. His body was recovered this morning.

The extensive glass works were the next to succumb to the action of the waters, and they were totally destroyed.

A short distance below these works was a small dwelling occupied by Mr. August Rykoff and family, embracing his wife and two children. The family were totally unaware of the destruction which was sweeping down upon them. The building was carried from its foundations, and the occupants with it. Mrs. Rykoff, bruised and bleeding, was rescued from the torrent several squares distant, but both of the children—a little girl 3 years old, named Emma, and Mary, aged 1 year—were drowned. The body of little Emma was found this morning among some debris which had formed a gorge along the plank-road about 200 yards below the site occupied by the dwelling of the family.

FIVE PERSONS SWEPT AWAY.

Just below this latter point, East street and Madison avenue intersect each other. Here the waters seemed to deviate, but each branch carried destruction with it. In a triangular-shaped house at the intersection of the streets named resided Mrs. Conlon, a widow, who had three children, one boy and two girls. A young man named Archy Arnold, and another, a cripple, named John Rogers, were in the house at the time. The entire number, with the exception of Neil Conlon, were lost. Young Arnold had gone into the house to rescue some of the inmates, but fell a victim to the destroying element. The bodies of Mrs. Conlon and her two daughters were recovered, as was also that of Archy Arnold. That of the boy Rogers, who was about 18 years of age, has not been recovered. The body of Arnold has been taken to the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, from which the funeral will take place to-morrow.

About a block below the intersection of Madison avenue and East street THE TORRENT AGAIN UNITED and swept down with redoubled fury to the low lands embracing Concord, O'Hara, and Chestnut streets. The course of the flood was probably 200 feet wide, and buildings, frame and brick, fell before the devastating element as though they had been built of sand. Dwellings, stables, workshops, and debris of all kinds were mingled together in one confused mass, making it impossible for the spectator to discover even the street lines. In some instances HOUSES WERE LITERALLY TURNED UPSIDE DOWN. On O'Hara street, the dwelling of Ald. Bolster was reduced to its original elements, and one of his children, aged about 4 years, was drowned. The rest of the family escaped. On the same street, a family named Fuchs were all lost. The family consisted of Mr. Jacob Fuchs, wife, and one child, and Joseph, a brother of Mrs. Fuchs. Not one of the bodies has as yet been recovered. In another house, almost adjoining, resided Jacob Metzer, wife and two children. All the family except one child were lost. The bodies of the three were found in the morning.

On Chestnut street, at the intersection of Spring Garden avenue, the water attained a depth of fully 20 feet, but the buildings withstood the force better, and in only one instance was any serious damage done. A large frame building occupied as a beer-hall was moved from its foundations, and floated directly across the street, completely obstructing the passage-way.

It is estimated that in this district ABOUT SEVENTY DWELLING HOUSES WERE DESTROYED, but no estimate has been made of their value. The list of victims is very great, but it is very hard to gather names. Up to this hour 91 bodies have been recovered.

BODIES IDENTIFIED.

At Fairman & Voght's, on Sandusky street, there are 29 bodies, 20 of which were identified, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Metzer, who resided on Spring Garden Avenue; Conrad Geutzer, and his wife Sophia; Mrs. Mary Conlon; Mrs. John Winkler, residence on Butcher's Run; Jacob Schnapfer, residence O'Hara street; Mrs Henry Leopold and four children, two boys and two girls. The oldest of these children, a little girl, appeared to be about 10 years of age; Archibald Arnold, aged 28 years, who resided on Butchers' Run—unmarried.

The body of a female and the bodies of seven children—three boys and four girls—have not yet been identified.

At the establishment of Herman, on O'Hara street, there were thirteen bodies, as follows: Mrs. John Schaffer and three daughters, one aged 14, another 17, and a babe; Henry Nathern, wife and two children; August Bolster, aged 4 years, son of Ald. Bolster; a young man named Humbard, who resided at No. 222 O'Hara street, drowned while attempting to rescue a family on Ohio street; Emma Rykoff, aged 5 years, parents reside on Butcher's Run; son of John Schearing, aged 4 years; a little girl apparently about 5 years of age, not identified, and at Felix, Voght & Co's were two bodies, those of Mr. and Mrs. Huffnagle, who resided on O'Hara street, and at Henry Ley's establishment, located on O'Hara street, were the following: Henry Hass, policeman, who was drowned while a-

(See Eighth Page.)

BEECHER'S TRIAL.

He Is Arraigned at the Bar of Public Opinion.

This Court Hears the Testimony of Mrs. E. C. Stanton.

Tilton Told His Story to Her and Mrs. Bullard Years Ago.

Mrs. Tilton Has Confessed Her Criminality to Miss Anthony.

Sam Wilkeson Knew the Truth and Strove to Hide It.

Mr. Moulton Will Not Probably Appear Before the Committee.

Card from Mr. Tilton---Corrections in the Report of His Cross-Examination.

MRS. STANTON'S STORY.

NEW YORK, July 27.—An *Argus* reporter called on Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton at her residence in Tenafly, N. J., this morning.

"I am perfectly willing to be interviewed," remarked the lady, with a smile.

Reporter—Can you tell me when you first learned of this affair, Mrs. Stanton?

Mrs. Stanton—I think it was a year before Mrs. Woodhull published her statement that I knew of the matter. Not all the details, you understand, which have since come to light, but the story in substance.

R.—And are you willing to tell in what manner you came possessed of this knowledge?

Mrs. S.—Certainly. Some time—I think it was in the fall of the year, though I won't be positive—while Mrs. Bullard was still connected with the *Revolution*, Susan B. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Bullard, and myself were in Brooklyn together. It was afternoon, and, after calling at the office of the *Revolution*, Mr. Tilton and myself accompanied Mrs. Bullard to her residence and remained to dinner. Through some misunderstanding, Miss Anthony went with Mrs. Tilton and dined with her instead of us. There was some feeling on the part of Mrs. Tilton in regard to this, although it was quite unintentional on m ypart. Well, at the table no one was present but Mrs. Bullard, Mr. Tilton, and myself. Theodore told the whole story of his wife's faithlessness. As I before observed, he did not go into details; but the sum and substance of the whole matter he related in the hearing of Mrs. Bullard and myself. We were reformers. He gave us the story as a phase of social life.

R.—This was the first you had heard of it?

Mrs. S.—This was the first. The next evening, hearing that Miss Anthony was a little piqued at me for leaving her on the day before, I returned to my home here in Tenafly. To my surprise, I found Susan awaiting my arrival. That evening, when we were alone, I said to her, "Theodore related a very strange story to Mrs. Bullard and me last evening." Then I recounted to her all that he had told us. Miss Anthony listened attentively to the end. Then she said, "I have heard the same story from Mrs. Tilton." We compared notes, and found that by both man and wife the same story had indeed been told.

R.—What were the particulars of Mrs. Tilton's confession?

Mrs. S.—I will tell you how it was made: When Mr. Tilton returned home that evening some angry words growing out of the separation in the afternoon passed between him and his wife. Both became intensely excited. In the heat of passion, and in the presence of Miss Anthony, each confessed to the other of having broken the marriage vow. In the midst of these startling disclosures, Miss Anthony withdrew to her room. Shortly after, she heard Mrs. Tilton come dashing up-stairs, and Mr. Tilton following close after. She flung open her bed-room door, and Elizabeth rushed in. The door was then closed and bolted. Theodore pounded on the outside, and demanded admittance, but Miss Anthony refused to turn the key. So intense was his passion at that moment that she feared he might kill his wife if he gained access to the room. Several times he returned to the door and angrily demanded that it be opened. "No woman shall stand between me and my wife," he said. But Susan, who is as courageous as she is noble, answered him with the words: "If you enter this room it will be over my dead body," and so the infuriated man ceased his demands and withdrew. Mrs. Tilton remained with Susan throughout the night. In the excitement of the hour, amid sobs and tears, SHE TOLD ALL TO MISS ANTHONY. The whole story of her own faithlessness, of Mr. Beecher's course, of her deception, and of her anguish, fell upon the ears of Susan B. Anthony, and were spoken by the lips of Mrs. Tilton.

R.—By Mr. Tilton's cross-examination, it appears that Mrs. Tilton was far from friendly to Miss Anthony. How could she have made this confession to her?

Mrs. S.—On the contrary, Mrs. Tilton thought a great deal of Miss Anthony, of Mrs. Bullard, and all those ladies. I was very intimate with her before Mrs. Woodhull's thunderbolt. At the time of our first knowledge of the affair, Mr. Wilkeson had heard of it. He besought the ladies not to make it public. To him it was a matter of money; he was a stockholder in Plymouth Church, in the *Christian Union*, and the "Life of Christ." Now, the destruction of Mr. Beecher would be the destruction of all these. As Mr. Wilkeson expressed it, "It would knock the 'Life of Christ' higher than a kite;" hence his concern in keeping the matter secret.

MISS ANTHONY WILL NOT TESTIFY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 27.—A reporter called at Miss Anthony's residence this evening, and learned that she was absent from the city on a lecturing tour. Information was given by her relatives that she would probably not testify in the Beecher-Tilton scandal unless compelled to do so by legal process.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Beecher Investigating Committee resumed its session this evening as usual, with closed doors, at the residence of Augustus Storrs, Brooklyn. Shortly after the Committee assembled, Gen. Tracy entered the house, being followed after a brief interval by three gentlemen whose names could not be ascertained, but who were examined by the Committee. A member of the Committee, in conversation after the adjournment, said that the evidence given by these witnesses was unimportant. He also said that the session of the Committee was likely to be prolonged, as many witnesses, whose testimony is required, are absent from the city, and the proceedings will necessarily be delayed until their return. Mr. Beecher's detailed statement is not yet ready to be laid before the Committee, but will, it is believed, be submitted in a day or two.

TILTON'S CASE.

CERTAIN OMISSIONS SUPPLIED.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Brooklyn *Argus* publishes the following card from Mr. Tilton:

I respectfully call public attention to the fact that though the Plymouth Church Committee have this morning published eight or ten columns of irrelevant and desultory conversation between Mr. Beecher's counsel and myself in the committee-room, yet this voluminous report strangely omits the most important part of any testimony, namely: that the criminality which my sworn statement charged upon the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and his religious victim was confessed to me not only by herself, but by Mr. Beecher; furthermore, it was confessed by her and him to Mr. Moulton, as friend and counsellor, or both; and

(See Fifth Page.)

ARSON.

Sudden Outbreak of Incendiarism.

The Plot to Blow Up the Building on Clark Street.

Interview with Staaden—He Is Utterly Ignorant.

Description of His Premises—Explanatory Diagram.

Arrest of Anderson, the Portland Avenue Incendiary.

The Insurance Men Receive the Ultimatum of the National Board.

It Is Submitted to the Council by the Mayor.

A Motion Made to Repeal the New Fire-Limits Ordinance.

Gen. Sheridan on the Fire-Marshal Question.

Last Thursday THE TRIBUNE called attention to the singular prevalence of fires occurring under suspicious circumstances, and suggested that they must be the work of incendiaries. It also stated exclusively that Assistant-Superintendent Hickey was paying special attention to the subject, and was closely following several persons who were suspected of arson. The suspicions then expressed have been fully confirmed by the occurrence of two fires due to incendiaries, and the arrest of the perpetrators. It is now to be hoped that the prompt and severe punishment which will follow will deter others from attempting to go into this business.

The Clark street case may be set down as due to the practice of over-insuring, which in this instance does not seem to have been done with disreputable companies. Several insurance men admitted that it was a pretty clear case, but they fell back on the declaration that it was impossible for a company to keep track of the stocks it insures, and that in so large a city as this a man could sell all his goods at auction, or cart them off, without its coming to the knowledge of the agent who did the insuring. So long as the character of the insured was good, there was no reason for perpetual scrutiny. An insurance man who has known Staaden for twenty years says his character was always good, and that the statements concerning his incendiary proclivities are untrue. He asserts his stock was worth all it was insured for when insured; that the companies insuring him did not solicit his business, and regarded him as a good risk.

THE FIRST REGULARLY-ORGANIZED ATTEMPT at wholesale incendiarism, this season, was discovered at No. 191 Lake street, by Officer Waters, on the night of July 5. Several butter tubs, filled with kerosene oil, and about thirty-five pounds of gunpowder, were judiciously placed beneath the floors of the concern, and a train was regularly laid, so that an explosion of terrible consequences was designed. Fortunately, as in the Staaden case, the discovery was made in time to drevent a catastrophe, although scant time was left to save the premises. The Fire-Patrol, under Capt. Bullwinkle, were on the ground with creditable promptness, and discovered the "gunpowder plot" in a moment. On the following day, Abraham and Isaac Robinson were arrested on charge of having concocted the crime, had a hearing before Justice Boyden and were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NICHOLAS STAADEN.

This is the wretch whose well-laid plans would have enveloped the North Division in flames on Sunday night but for an accident and the vigilance of the two Sergeants, Gerbing and Hathaway, of the Chicago Avenue Police Station. With such a gale of wind as prevailed Sunday morning, and such a villainously detailed scheme for the destruction of the building occupied by the incendiary, it is little short of marvelous that the fire was extinguished without loss of life among the policemen and firemen, and a vast loss of property on the North Side. The elements favored the malicious avarice of the incendiary; the vigilance and promptitude of the city's officers prevented a catastrophe. What an individual planned, discipline and courage frustrated; the scoundrel who contemplated the deed is in custody awaiting trial; the officers deserve the utmost praise.

In the rear part of the basement is a stable where Staaden kept two horses, which were removed Sunday afternoon. Everything in the building, with the above exception, remained untouched, the beds on the second floor not having been made, and the general appearance of the rooms indicating that the effects had not been disturbed.

THE ALARM came from Box 736 at 12:58 yesterday morning, as reported in the last issue, and First Assistant Fire-Marshal Sweenie and a steamer happened to be passing on the return from the fire on Elston avenue. But for this fact the fire would have gained such headway as to have destroyed all vestiges of the diabolical plot. While the fire was burning briskly on the north side of the building, and had not been entirely quenched on the opposite side, where the powder lay, firemen, policemen, and reporters were in and out. The water poured so fast from the ceiling as to render it difficult to get about the store, and it was not until the water stopped flowing that Sergt. Hathaway

BEGAN TO INVESTIGATE.

He first observed the half-burned barrel of resin on the north side, where the fire did the most damage, and expressed the opinion that an incendiary had been at work. He searched further, when the water had drained off the floor, and discovered the plot, it being then about 3 o'clock in the morning.

Staaden was not about the store at the time of the fire, nor could he be found by the TRIBUNE reporter, who made numerous inquiries for him.

CLOSELY ADJOINING the building of Staaden on the north is a row of three and four story brick structures, used as stores and dwellings. A vacant lot intervenes on the south side between the burned building and a brick block.

CHIEF DETECTIVE DIXON gave the matter his personal attention early yesterday morning, and Sergt. Hathaway found Staaden at 10 o'clock, and arrested him. He gave bail in the sum of $4,000, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon was rearrested on complaint of Capt. Gund and Sergts. Hathway and Gerbing, who swore out a warrant charging him with attempted murder, in placing gunpowder on his premises and firing it while complainants and others were in the burning building. The prisoner was lodged in a cell in the Chicago Avenue Station.

Dixon has made a complete diagram of the place and the plot, and it will be of great value on the trial of the prisoner.

THIS IS THE SIXTH TIME that Staaden's premises have been fired, and he has obtained such a bad reputation in the matter of incendiarism that he was called by his neighbors the North Side Fire-Marshal. When the fire was under way, remarks were made in the crowd which assembled that the prisoner had set fire to his place to obtain the heavy insurance, which many seemed to know he had.

ON EXAMINING THE BUILDING it was found that the occupant and owner, Mr. Staaden had laid his plans with the greatest care. The building itself is a one-story frame structure, 25 feet frontage, with a depth of 85 feet. On the front portion is built a second story of wood, some 30 feet deep. In the rear a brick addition, one story high, has been made. The interior of the shell thus made is partitioned from the brick building only by a frame wall. On either side of the building, as seen by the accompanying cut, run the counters. West of them is a pile of cook-stoves. The same utensils fill the space between the two counters. The condition of affairs as examined by a reporter was this: Behind the counter on the south side was a stove standing about 3 feet high. Adjacent to it, and connected with a candle burning in the stove, was a barrel of resin, the connection being formed by a train of rags saturated with benzine Another train of rags saturated with benzine led from the stove to a mass of

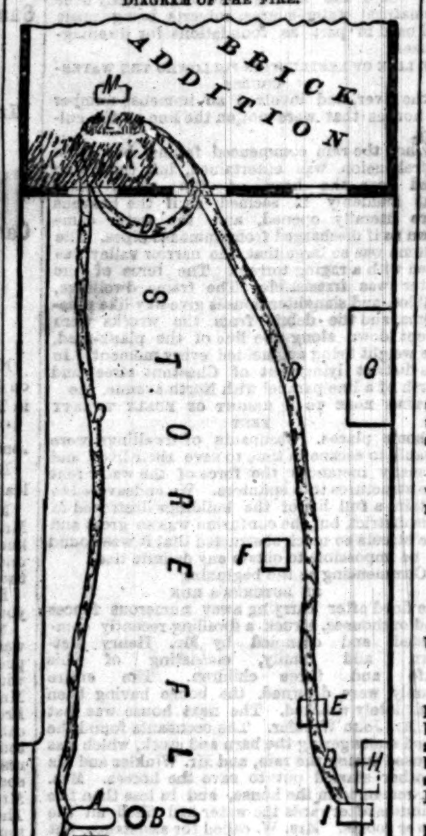
65 POUNDS OF GUNPOWDER.

resting upon the train was a keg of 25 pounds, with a hole bored into it about half an inch from the bottom, the hole fitted with a fuse of paper saturated in benzine. Adjoining it was another keg of powder with a hole in it, and some loose powder spread on the top and a package of six pounds wrapped up in paper. Leading from this magazine was another train of rags saturated with benzine, leading in a line, 60 feet long, to a window in the partition between the brick addition and the frame building. The rag train was lost in a pile of kindling-wood, and emerged from it again to lead into a bundle of straw, through which it ran into a pile of resin half-buried in straw.

Following the rags, the examiner traced them through a window on the north side of the partition, along the north side of the store, behind the north counter. The cunning incendiary had removed two traps leading into the basement, in order to supply a good draught. Another train led down one of these traps, while the original led to a second stove, corresponding with the first. Adjoining this was another barrel of resin. The candle in the stove on the south side was evidently intended to ignite the rags at the same time that the north-side train took fire. It was only by an accident that the latter candle ignited its train first.

The exact position of affairs will be more clearly shown by the following:

DIAGRAM OF THE FIRE.



CLARK STREET

- a. Stove containing a candlestick with burning candle and kerosene around it.
- b. Keg filled with resin, made open.
- cc. Two larger and one smaller kegs of powder with holes bored through. On the top of the smaller keg a paper with about half a pound of powder. Powder strewn on the floor and kerosene poured about.
- dd. Rags sewed together and saturated with kerosene.
- e. Opening in floor where the fire broke through from beneath. Ceiling overhead torn off.
- f. Another such hole, to afford draught.
- g. Floor-scuttle, left open.
- h. Hardware wrapped in straw, saturated with kerosene.
- i. Open box partly filled with resin.
- k. Double pile of kindling, about half a cord.
- l. Two bundles of straw.
- m. Open box partly filled with resin.

The resin, counter, and fixtures on the north side blazed first; the train failed to act with sufficient dispatch, and was saturated with water by the firemen before communicating with the other side.

THE FIRE BURNED THROUGH the ceiling of the front of the store, however, and burned from there to the roof. In going up-stairs the reporter ascended by a stairway in the rear of the building. He crossed on the roof, covered with tin, and entered

THE UPPER STORY,

built on the front of the store. The first apartment contained little or no furniture. On the south side was a closet, filed with feminine attire—a very young woman's dresses, straw-hat, and other things. Sergt. Gerbing pointed out an irregular hole cut in the wall at the south end of the closet, and communicating with the clapboards of the house. This had been thoroughly saturated with benzine or kerosene, and the liquid, in pouring it down, had permeated the clapboards and appeared on the exterior of the building.

A SIMILAR HOLE had been cut on the north side of the parlor, and had been rendered inflammable with kerosene. The front parlor contained nothing but a piano. The roof had been burned through, and was considerably charred. The apartments themselves were but little injured. The flames had evidently followed a train of rags, and been carried up to the roof in this way.

THE THEORY OF THE POLICE,

as the condition of the buildings warrants, is this: The plot was laid Sunday morning. The candles were lighted in the two stoves about 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Staaden then went out driving, and did not return until 8 o'clock, by which time the building would have been reduced to a cinder but for the timely interference of the firemen and police officers.

A reporter yesterday afternoon

VISITED MR. N. STAADEN

in his cell in the Chicago Avenue Station. The prisoner is a man 55 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighs about 200 pounds. He has gray hair, is well-dresed, and has a highly respectable, not to say venerable, appearance. He professes to speak very little English, but made himself intelligible, except when important questions were asked, when he adopted a mixture of German and English extremely exasperating to every right-minded and inquiring interviewer. The conversation was about as follows:

Reporter—Have you anything to say, Mr. Staaden?

Mr. Staaden—I don't know anything about the matter. I was not in the city when the fire occurred. I went out at 2 o'clock and returned this morning.

Reporter—Did you take your family with you?

Mr. Staaden—I have no family. My daughter is in Michigan, and I sent my son after her.

THE POWDER.

Reporter—How do you account for the powder in your store?

Mr. Staaden—I have a license to sell powder, and when I keep it in the store they charge me with murder.

Reporter—Very sad, no doubt. Do you sell anything besides hardware?

Mr. Staaden—I sell guns, and pistols, and powder, and shot, and everything of that kind. Now they commence on me like a robber.

Reporter—You are accused of being an incendiary by profession. Have you ever burned down a house before?

Mr. Staaden—I own nine houses and have rented them to other people. When they get burned people come to me and say I did it.

THE LAST LOSS.

Reporter—When did you last lose a house by fire?

Mr. Staaden—In the great fire three years ago; then I was burned out. I know nothing about this matter. I went out at 2 o'clock and came back this morning at half-past 8.

Reporter—Then you mean to say that in your absence some malicious and fiendish person entered your store, and, without hoping in any way to gain by it, laid certain well-oiled rags, and connected them with gunpowder, kindling-wood, and resin; and that this person knew the exact hour at which you went out; knew, moreover, that you would not return until 8 o'clock this morning; and was otherwise posted in your affairs. This is your theory of defense, is it?

TOTALLY IGNORANT.

Mr. Staaden—I do not know anything about it. I was out of town after 2 o'clock. That is all I know.

Reporter—You say you had a license to sell powder. How much were you allowed to keep on your premises at a time?

Mr. Staaden—I bought it at a wholesale house. They had fifteen kegs there. I got one keg.

Reporter—How much powder do you keep, any way?

Mr. Staaden—I can't tell you how much. I get a keg when I want it.

Reporter—You had here two kegs.

Mr. Staaden—Yes; I filled up one keg, and that made two kegs.

Reporter—And that was all?

Mr. Staaden—Yes, that was all.

CANNOT UNDERSTAND.

Reporter—And how came that package in paper?

Mr. Staaden—I do not understand you.

Reporter—Where did that package of powder come from?

Mr. Staaden—I had a keg in the store, and I filled it up.

Reporter—How came the holes in the keg?

Mr. Staaden—I do not understand you.

Reporter—Of course not. What was the latest hour at which you were in the store?

Mr. Staaden—At 2 o'clock I took my horses and went to Lincoln Park, and there I met the Captain. Then I went and got some beer, and took a drink. Then I met Mr. Thomas Shirley and talked with him about collecting about $10,000 due me, and asked him to collect it, and had a glass of wine. Then I drove out to Lake View, and met Mr. Folz, the jailer. Then I went to Sunnyside, and had something to drink. When I was there I thought I would drive out to Rosehill, where my wife is buried, and see her, but Mr. —— said it was too late, so I stayed at Sunnyside and had some beer. The storm came up, and I drank and drank.

Reporter—What made you drink so much?

Mr. Staaden—I was a little nervous.

HIS PROPERTY.

Reporter—You are said to be a man of property.

Mr. Staaden—Oh, nonsense; I do not own anything,—not now. I did once, but now——

Reporter—You are said to be worth $15,000.

Mr. Staaden—A few months ago I would not have sold for $50,000, but real estate is so dull I don't think I could get half that.

Reporter—You own nine houses, you say.

Mr. Staaden—All burned.

Reporter—You own the real estate.

Mr. Staaden—What can I get for that? Next to nothing. Business is very bad. When I want to buy, real estate is very high; when I want to sell it is very low.

INSURANCE.

Reporter—You had your stock, which was worth a good deal, and your insurance. How much was your insurance?

Mr. Staaden—I do not know.

Reporter—On your stock?

Mr. Staaden—Oh, that was $7,000.

Reporter—In what company?

Mr. Staaden—In the Hamburg, of Bremen.

Reporter—And on your furniture?

Mr. Staaden—Two thousand dollars, in the Underwriters', Mr. Lloyd's agency.

Reporter—And you are a much-abused person?

Mr. Staaden—I don't know anything about it.

The insurance actually was $15,800, in the following good companies: Ætna, $5,000 on building, $500 on fixtures, and $800 on wearing apparel of his daughter; Lycoming, $2,500 on building; Hamburg, of Bremen, $2,500 on stock, and the Underwriter's, Niagara, and Rochester German, $1,500 each, on stock.

EXPERTS have examined the premises and report the value of the building, stock, furniture, and personal property to be less than $6,000. The piano is said to be separately insured. It is in no way damaged.

THE BUILDING was one of those erected since 1871 in the fire-limits, and was destined to removal any way. It is very little hurt by the fire, and but for its illegal construction could be repaired under the ordinance.

THE MOTIVE.

It is difficult to imagine what could have induced Staaden to do what he did. The loss would have been by an explosion, not by fire, and he would not have recovered anything from the insurance companies, his policies being vitiated any way by the fact of his keeping powder on his premises without their permission. He must have known that his act would have resulted in the loss of scores of lives, and the destruction of much property; and yet, according to all probabilities, he deliberately prepared this infernal device. All who have known him, with few exceptions, are astonished, and declare it is contrary to the tenor of his whole life, though Ald. Peter Mahr, who states that he has known Staaden for more than a dozen years, when interrogated by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday relative to the incendiary attempt made by that individual, stated that Staaden, since before the fire has borne a very unenviable character, and that his neighbors have long looked upon him as being a dangerous man. Nobody that knows his past history, the Alderman said, has much, if any, doubt about the man's guilt. His place has been so often on fire that the name of Staaden became a synonym for conflagration on the North Side. Mr. Mahr, personally, appeared to consider that Staaden ought to be summarily dealt with.

THE ANDERSON CASE.

There seems to be a mania among a certain class for the committing of arson, as shown by a later attempt to fire a building, which, however, only partially succeeded. The alarm was given at 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning, from Box 76, and it was occasioned by fire in the two-story frame building No. 217 Portland avenue, in the southeastern section of the city. The flames were extinguished before any considerable damage resulted, and in so doing it was discovered that a candle 3 feet in length had been placed amidst a pile of paper and kindlings, on the ground, immediately beneath, and a foot and a half from, the floor. A space about 7 feet by 10 was burned in the floor before the fire was discovered. The very evident intention was to use the candle as a slow match. The first floor was occupied by

OSCAR ANDERSON,

an employe at Cornell, whose wife and children were absent in the country. Another family occupied the upper or second floor. Anderson left the house for his work at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, leaving the key with the people upstairs. Capt. Hickey was informed of the matter, and Sergt. Fitzpatrick, of the Twenty-second Street Station immediately started in pursuit of Anderson, and found him at Cornell, took him in custody and locked him up in the above-mentioned station. On searching the premises, clothing was found which makes it almost certain that Anderson is the person who attempted to burn the house. A pair of canvas slippers, covered with mud and lime; a pair of pantaloons with lime on the knees, and an old hat, told too plainly that the wearer had

CRAWLED UNDER THE HOUSE,

laid the plot, and lighted the candle, which he knew would not burn down until he was a long distance off. In crawling under the building he soiled his clothes.

Anderson is insured, but the family above him is not. The prisoner will probably be examined this morning.

C. F. W. BEHL.

As stated Sunday, Watchman Smith, of Turner Hall, discovered fire in C. F. W. Behl's tailor shop, No. 288 South Clark street, at 12 o'clock Saturday night. Within he found a kerosene lamp burning, and near by a pile of old garments saturated with kerosene, a half-gallon can nearly empty standing by. The flames were smothered and Behl was arrested on suspicion of incendiarism. He says the lamp exploded, while those who entered affirm that it was burning naturally, and that the fire was in the clothing.

Behl was brought before Justice Boyden yesterday morning, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for further examination to-day.

INSURANCE.

The situation at the insurance offices remains about the same as Saturday. While the incendiary fire on the North Side yesterday morning has somewhat agitated them, they think the fire at the oil-warehouse rather a benefit than otherwise, showing the wrong of tolerating such establishments within the city limits. The Committee appointed last Friday held no meetings, as predicted in Sunday's TRIBUNE, the insurance men not believing the citizens on those committees to be in earnest. Thus far eleven companies are said to have temporarily withdrawn from doing business in this city. The Lorrillard of New York has permanently withdrawn, and has given orders to have all its policies in this city annulled. The National Board companies are anxiously awaiting the action of the Common Council, and, in the event of non-compliance with their demands, they will undoubtedly withdraw from the city, as will be seen by the following record of the proceedings of the meeting of the

NATIONAL BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, held in regard to Chicago fire matters in New York City on the 21st and 24th insts.:

At a meeting of the Provisional Committee of this Board, held on the 21st inst., a report having been presented upon the condition of the Chicago Fire Department, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to prepare in form the requirements to be presented to the authorities of Chicago as a prerequisite for the continuance of business there by the companies of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Resolved, That a full meeting of the Executive Committee be convened at these rooms, on the 24th inst., to receive and act upon the report of the said Special Committee.

Pursuant to the above, the Executive Committee met on the date named, when the following report of the Special Committee was submitted for consideration and action:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the report upon the Chicago Fire Department, after a careful examination of the same present for the action of the Executive Committee the following preamble and resolutions, as expressive of their sense of what is required for the protection of members of the National Board in the present emergency. They would simply add that none of the requirements in said resolutions are different from those in actual force in New York and other large cities of the Union.

On behalf of the Committee,

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Chairman.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1874.

WHEREAS, It appears from a report presented to the National Board of Fire Underwriters through its Executive Committee that the condition of the Fire Department of the City of Chicago, as to efficiency and reliability, is such as to cause alarm to the members of this Board who are engaged in the business of underwriting in that city; and

WHEREAS, The recent disastrous conflagrations have fully proved the necessity for greater and more immediate protections, safeguards, and guarantees to the property of that city; and

WHEREAS, It is evident that without these guarantees the business of fire insurance can no longer be prosecuted in said city without again endangering the capital of the companies insuring therein, and thereby entailing upon both stockholders and the public great loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Board of Fire Underwriters, with a view to a protection of its members from needless and overwhelming disaster, do hereby earnestly recommend all companies, members of the Board, to discontinue the business of fire insurance in the City of Chicago on and after the 1st day of October proximo, unless the following protections and reforms be at once instituted in said city:

First—The establishment of *permanent* fire-limits coextensive with the limits of the city, and the vesting in suitable persons the enforcement of the laws relating to the erection of wooden buildings, and the exclusion from the business districts of the city of such manufacturing and other establishments as endanger not only the property in such districts, but the safety of the entire city.

Second—The enactment of a stringent building law for the government of the city, and its thorough enforcement by a competent bureau, as in other cities, which law shall include requirements that all warehouses or stores shall be provided with proper iron shutters or doors to all front, rear, or side openings; that parapet or fire walls of such height (say 5 feet) shall be erected between the buildings as will prevent the rapid spread of fire; the prohibition of all Mansard roofs or stories and cupolas from buildings, unless they be constructed wholly of fire-proof material; and a regulation limiting the height of buildings to four stories, or 60 feet, unless the same be constructed wholly of fire-proof material.

Third—The complete reorganization of the Fire Department of the city, under the direction of a Board of Commissioners, or a competent head specially charged with its care; the eradication of political influence or favoritism from the Department; the introduction of a thorough and efficient military discipline among its members; the augmentation and improvement of its fire-apparatus; the organization within the Department of a corps of sappers and miners, to be trained in the use of explosives calculated to arrest conflagrations; and the introduction of floating engines for use upon the river and lake fronts.

Fourth—The immediate increase of the size and number of the water-mains and pipes, as well as fire-hydrants, especially in localities where property is exposed by special hazards and rows of wooden buildings.

Fifth—The establishment of a Fire Marshal's Bureau, charged with investigation into the origin of all fires, and with power to secure the punishment of incendiaries.

Sixth—The passage of a law which shall secure the gradual removal of the lumber-yards and special hazards, which now threaten the city upon the southwest and northwest, to isolated localities, as well as the removal of the wooden buildings and unlawful structures now endangering valuable sections of the business part of the city.

On motion, the report was adopted unanimously, and the President of the Board was directed to forward a copy to the Mayor of the city of Chicago; and copies were also directed to be furnished to all National Board members.

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS held a secret meeting yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at their rooms, No. 127 LaSalle street. The demands of the National Board were discussed, but no action taken thereon. It was, however, resolved that after the 1st of August 1 per cent additional shall be charged on all brick buildings having no iron shutters on the windows and rear and side openings. Another meeting for the consideration of the National Board demands will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

IN THE COUNCIL.

The Common Council met last evening, President Dixon in the chair.

THE CIRCULAR OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the request of the National Board of Underwriters of the City of New York, I would respectfully submit to your honorable body a preamble and resolutions, with the report of a special committee, adopted July 24 by the Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters at New York, a copy of which I have received from the President of said Board, and which is herewith enclosed.

The resolutions contain some valuable suggestions, which I recommend to your careful consideration. I do not doubt the disposition of the Common Council to adopt such measures as may be required to protect the city to the greatest possible extent against fire.

I would also recommend your honorable body to examine the conduct and practices of the different fire insurance companies and their agents in reference to the character and extent of risks taken by them in this city, and inquire if the risk of fire has not been greatly increased by such conduct and practices, particularly by the want of discrimination among different classes of risks, and by insuring in excess of the fair insurable value of property, thereby creating a motive for the criminal destruction of property, or, at least, for carelessness in protecting it from fire. If the insurance companies were to refuse insurance upon buildings and property of a hazardous description, and upon any property to an amount exceeding one-half or two-thirds of its real value in cash, the authorities would obtain a powerful assistance in enforcing the fire ordinances and lessening the chances of loss by fire.

I would recommend the adoption of such measures as may be required, and authorized by the City Charter, to remedy this evil, if it be found to exist, as I apprehend will prove to be the case. The Common Council will receive my hearty concurrence in their endeavors, by judicious legislation, to guard against the recurrence of fire, and the most earnest efforts of the Executive Department will be given to improve the efficiency of the Fire Department, and to enforce the ordinances adopted by your honorable body.

In consideration of the fact that I, as Mayor of the city, have no power to increase the police force, and in view of existing and possible future emergencies, I would respectfully recommend your honorable body to authorize the Comptroller to provide salary for 100 additional policemen for service in the city, between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 next, and for sixty policemen from the latter date to April 1, 1875.

The communication was ordered published.

GUARDS AGAINST INFLAMMABLE MATERIALS.

Ald. Schaffner offered an order, which was passed, directing the Board of Police to proceed at once to institute inquiry as to persons who are now violating the ordinances by the storage of gunpowder, gun-cotton, naphtha, coal-oils, and other extra combustible and inflammable articles within the city limits, and to cause the strict enforcement of the fines and forfeitures provided by law.

ANOTHER FIRE ORDINANCE.

Ald. Schaffner introduced an ordinance amending the Fire Ordinance by extending the fire-limits to the city-limits; providing that no wooden building shall be raised or enlarged without a permit; and that no wooden building shall be removed from within the limits bounded by the lake shore, Twenty-second street, Ashland avenue, and Division street, unless such building shall be on leased ground, in which case it may be removed outside these limits.

Ald. Schaffner hoped the rules would be suspended so as to take action at once.

On demand of Ald. Stout, the ordinance was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

A DANGEROUS DISTILLERY.

Ald. Fitzgerald offered a resolution declaring dangerous a distillery located near the intersection of Fourth avenue and Twelfth street, and calling for its removal. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

COST OF WIDENING TWELFTH STREET.

Ald. Hildreth offered a resolution calling for an estimate of the cost of widening to 250 feet Twelfth street from Indiana avenue to Ashland avenue. It was referred to the joint Committee on Streets and Alleys, South and West Divisions.

UNDOING A GOOD WORK.

Ald. Stout introduced an ordinance repealing the ordinance passed July 20, 1874, and reviving the old ordinance. It was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

THE NEW FIRE MARSHAL.

A TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday afternoon upon Gen. Sheridan with a view of eliciting from that soldier his views upon having in command of the Chicago fire force a gentleman in the possession of a goodly amount of brains, and of the capacity of commanding. On reporting at headquarters the reporter was shown into a room with curtained windows, in which are to be seen several portraits and a handsome bust of the plucky conqueror of Winchester. After a short space of time spent in the natural inquietude which preludes the arrival of the august, Gen. Sheridan appeared, beaming and gracious. After a short and irrelevant conversation the reporter asked Gen. Sheridan whether he had read the article in THE TRIBUNE, in which the suggestion had been cast forth of placing the Fire Department under the control of a military man. The General stated that he always read THE TRIBUNE, and that the article in question had attracted his attention. At the same time he did not wish to give a direct answer to the question of the reporter asking him if he indorsed its spirit. He stated that he had interests outside of the city which were greater than any he had inside, and that the stating of an expressed opinion on the subject might irretrievably mix him up with city affairs, a thing which he had always tried to avoid. At the same time he thought that it was essential for the city to have at the head of its Fire Department a man accustomed to and capable of commanding. There must be but one man at a fire capable of issuing general orders, and he should be a man whom every other member of the force should be ready to obey.

In answer to a question of THE TRIBUNE reporter, Gen. Sheridan stated that he considered Gen. Shaler, of New York, who, if he remembered right, had organized the Fire Department of that city, as the fittest man to take command of the Chicago fire force. He considered that he would make a first-class commanding fireman. At the same time, the city would have to remember that the services of such men were not to be had without a certificate of just remuneration. Gen. Shaler had been in the army, although he was not now one of its number. In the present army there were, without a doubt, many other officers whose natural abilities would fit them for the position of commander of the Chicago Fire Department, and who could be induced, with suitable offers, to accept the situation if proffered.

INSURANCE AND FIRES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Of the many brilliant essays with which the Chicago *Times* has favored us since our last great fire, probably the articles on insurance in the Sunday issue of that paper are fully up to the average. Before the editor has time to retract his statements, and acknowledge that he was mistaken, as, I am told, he sometimes does, please allow me to say a few words that occur to me on the same subject, because it strikes me that there may be another side to the question.

I have listened to many able arguments on the subject from those who never had any property to burn up, but I have never had it so clearly and convincingly brought before my mind that we should be made better off without insurance companies at all, as when I read those articles this morning. They alone were worth the price of the paper. The substance was, that, in the first place, the companies encourage incendiarism by overinsurance of property; and, secondly, without them we should never have any fires.

Now, the first objection seems to me superficial, and perhaps I can most easily make the *Times* see that such is the case by an analogy which would be just in its line. Because there are some sensational newspapers that make it their business to gossip whatever scandal they hear without regard to its truthfulness, and that blacken pure characters and blast useful lives, simply to make their issues spicy and sought after, and then, when the evil is done, come out with the usual apologies and regrets, are we to conclude that all newspapers are equally despicable and should be abolished, and are we therefore to be deprived of the bright sunshine and the highly moral and religious influence that comes from such luminaries as the *Sunday Times*? It can easily see that it would not be right to end its usefulness on account of the sins of others.

Now, there are likewise two classes of insurance companies and agents. One class tries to do what is in accordance with the best rules of underwriting, never knowingly overinsures, avoids all doubtful risks and persons, and conducts the business on the principle of making it profitable by incurring as few losses as possible. Another class is criminally careless, takes anything and everything that offers, and to any amount, and runs the chances. If the luck is good, all well; if not, the companies quietly retire into bankruptcy, and the creditors mourn because the assets are not to be found. Every well-informed business man can draw the line for himself between the two classes. Should the business be abolished because it is abused? No more than in the case of newspapers.

Would the absence of insurance prevent fires? History does not state whether Mrs. O'Leary had her barn insured or not. Probably not; but, even if she had, the cow that shattered the lamp was undoubtedly unaware of the fact, and would have kicked just as viciously. So that the non-existence of insurance companies would not have saved the lamp, the barn, or the City of Chicago. This simply goes to prove that cows will be careless, and accidents will happen, probably till the end of the world, regardless of insurance.

If the millenium is coming when insurance companies withdraw, then Chicago is nearer the millenium than any city in the world, for it is very certain that, unless the radical reforms they ask for are conceded very soon, they will withdraw in sufficiently large numbers to make it exceedingly unpleasant for our business men. We would advise the *Times* to do what it can to persuade them to remain for a short time at least, for, until our wooden districts burn down, and the city becomes fire-proof, which will not happen for several years, there is a bare possibility that we will continue to have fires, both small and great.

PERDIX.

CHICAGO, July 26, 1874.

THE WALKER WILL.

Further Hearing Postponed Until September.

The testimony in the Walker will-case was continued yesterday at the County Court-room before Judge Wallace.

W. F. COOLBAUGH

examined by Mr. Small: He was President of the Union National Bank, and knew Martin O. Walker. He had had business relations with him for twenty-five years,—formerly in Burlington, Ia., and later in Chicago. He saw him as often as twice a week or more until his illness. He regarded him as a very superior business man, a man of great tenacity and will. He was also very honorable. For the last two or three years he was not the same man. He saw him in February last, after his illness; he was so weak and emaciated that witness was astonished, and actually feared he would not be able to leave the bank alive. He saw him again several times, and judged as a business man he had acted quite differently ever since the fire of 1871. He seemed to lose stability of purpose, and also his memory. He wished to raise some $200,000 to rebuild his property, but was so wayward, and unstable that witness refused to loan the money. He was satisfied that it would have been very difficult to get along with him personally. Witness attributed the change to increased dissipation. Mr. Walker was always a drinker, but not so as to be incapacitated for business until the last few years. Even at his best he seemed to have failed very much, whether drunk or sober. His memory seemed to fail. He seemed to have forgotten some securities held by witness, amounting to $30,000 or $40,000 in value. Nor did they appear in the schedule of his will. Once he had forgotten the place of residence of witness, though he had often been there and had frequently brought presents there, or sent them. Witness observed Mr. Walker's condition more especially during the last spring. He considered him very feeble, both physically and mentally.

Deceased frequently spoke about his children and his first wife. He seemed very fond of them, especially of his oldest son. He brought witness on four occasions his sons' orations and compositions at college in Racine. About a year ago he applied for a place for his oldest son in the Union National Bank. Finally it was granted. Mr. Walker said his son's habits were very correct. He talked at length about his son, said he intended to have him support himself while his father lived—that after deceased "went out" he would have enough. Witness invited the son to his house, by request of his father, who said his son had no society. Witness had conversed with deceased about every piece of property he had, and advised him to sell the "old stable lot," on the corner of Wabash avenue and Randolph street, for which he had been offered $500,000. Deceased refused to sell, saying he was keeping it for his sons. This was before the Great Fire. He noticed no change in the feeling of deceased toward his son until last spring. It seemed to be a feeling of indifference rather than anything else. He noticed it in this way: At that time the son. Otis Walker, applied to witness for a loan of $600. Witness spoke to deceased about it, and noticed that he did not speak of his son in precisely the same tone as had been his custom—that was all. Deceased brought his will to witness in March last, to be deposited in the bank. Witness was surprised, because he had supposed that his will had been lying in the bank for years. Deceased handed the inventory to witness to examine. Witness was too busy at that time. Deceased required that the document be shown to no one until his death. His manner at the time was vacant, abstracted, stolid, stupid. He was apparently much better off, physically and mentally, than on previous visits. In March last he drew a large number of checks on the bank. He told witness he had concluded a loan from the Connecticut Mutual for $60,000, and would have the money the next week. He was going to deposit the money in the bank, and to pay all his debts, and then go to California. On the strength of this money he wanted to draw checks on the banks. Witness had misgivings, and at first refused, but finally partially granted it. Some $10,000 of the checks were paid, and then payment was stopped. Shortly after he heard that the old man was in a very bad condition. The will was taken from the bank afterwards, and was given to Messrs. Isham and Hill by witness. It was returned on the same day to witness. Messrs. Hill and Isham said no change had been made.

ROBERT HERVEY

examined by Mr. Small: I knew Mr. Walker for twenty years. I had seen him but once since the fire, and was shocked at his weak physical appearance. Deceased did not recognize witness, who was surprised at it. This was in April last. He was very weak and emaciated. He wanted to find Judge Tree's court-room; found it; sat still a while, and went out.

ALEXANDER ASHBY

cross-examined by Mr. Swett: Before Christmas I drove deceased down-town to Brink's express office; could not find Brink; drove thence to his new building on Randolph street; thence to near the bridge, deceased pointing with his stick, but saying nothing; then turned up LaSalle toward home, to Monroe, then towards Wabash, then down State; then deceased says, "I made a mistake," and pointed with his stick to turn around; then drove him down as far as Twenty-seventh street, when deceased told him again, "I have forgotten something," and they had to drive to town again, to Honore Block. Deceased took two drinks. Similar cases of forgetfulness occurred at other times.

The Court then adjourned till 2 o'clock, at which time Ashby's cross-examination was resumed. He thought deceased hardly knew what he was about, or what he was saying on several occasions. Mrs. Morton once said to witness: "I'll fight your battles with Walker, if you do as I wish. I can do a great deal with him." Once witness told Mrs. Morton he could not get along very well with the cook. She replied that she would see Mr. Walker, and have some changes made. Once she and Mr. Walker disagreed as to where a grape vine should be planted. She said she was going to have her own way about it, and had it. She tried to get witness discharged, and accomplished it. She told witness she should have the door locked as early as 9 o'clock, and it generally was so locked. She always spoke of it when witness came in later. He had heard her tell Mr. Walker he could not have so much liquor to drink. She said, "I'll deal out your liquor for you." On several occasions she would give orders contrary to Mr. Walker's, and she generally had her own way. Mr. Walker would say, "these women must have their way." He had spoken to Mrs. Morton and also to others about Mr. Walker's mental weakness. No person engaged upon the other side of this case had ever spoken to witness about it before it began.

Redirect by Mr. Small—Mrs. Morton, after Mr. Walker's death, had sent for him, and asked whether he thought she had misused the boys.

MR. W. F. COOLBAUGH

cross-examined by Mr. Swett: Deceased came to the bank intoxicated very frequently. Sometimes he was sober; could not say that he was mentally weak, except as arising from physical weakness. He appeared to be sober and sensible when he procured his son's entry into the bank, and also in March last, when he spoke of the $60,000 loan. Witness thought at that time that, when sober, he knew what he was about. When in health, he was one of the most unyielding men witness ever knew. He regarded him as a man of extraordinary business talent; always regarded him as perfectly sane when sober, save only by his failure of memory. During the last few weeks of his life witness found him very tedious and troublesome.

JOHN CAMPBELL

examined by Mr. M. W. Fuller. He knew deceased for twenty years. He was a very able man. His memory seemed to fail within the last two years. He forgot transactions had with witness. On one occasion, when witness went to see deceased, Mrs. Morton refused to allow it, and threatened to knock witness down with her crutch if he moved toward Mr. Walker's room. He heard his voice at the time, and knew he was up and about. This was last spring.

Cross-examined by Mr. Swett—He saw Mr. Walker in the garden last fall. The object was to get some money. He never had a fair settlement with him since he did business with him. He was a dealer in coal and wood. Deceased always said he had no money.

THOMAS M'LENAHAN

examined by Mr. Fuller: Was foreman of the brick-yard owned by Mr. Walker for five or six years, and worked for him previously. He noticed that his memory failed badly in the last year or two. He grew weak in body after his hurt in November, 1872, and seemed to fail mentally. His talk was not coherent. Once he gave orders for brick when there were none in the yard. He knew Mrs. Morton for some four years. Once she had told witness that Mr. Buckingham was joined with the boys against her, and she wanted to see him to know why he did not like her. She wanted witness to carry a note to Buckingham to arrange for a meeting. Deceased became so bad that witness failed to talk business with him. He avoided receiving orders from deceased, latterly, because he thought his orders were very foolish.

Calvin T. Wheeler was appointed administrator to collect of the estate, in bonds of $100,000.

The case was then adjourned over to Sept. 21.

COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.

Additional Returns Received by the State Auditor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 27.—The following counties have reported assessments of products since my last report:

	1874.	1873.
Brown	$4,075,055	$5,683,380
Christian	12,896,479	14,983,821
Clark	4,347,873	4,805,871
Clinton	6,313,005	8,472,637
Effingham	3,737,909	4,357,395
Hamilton	1,346,701	1,579,010
Hancock	14,877,176	16,476,526
Hardin	899,815	1,057,908
Henderson	5,816,973	6,964,997
Jackson	3,421,769	4,012,421
Kane	25,483,037	27,231,458
Lake	6,640,934	6,910,142
Lee	14,259,492	15,023,638
Macoupin	5,141,787	5,541,126
Marion	5,436,116	6,957,911
Mason	7,400,189	8,487,561
Rock Island	11,449,536	11,052,174
Saline	1,493,293	1,526,069
Schuyler	5,140,169	5,620,156
Stark	7,403,760	8,684,358
Wabash	3,313,555	4,628,855
Warren	12,398,851	14,201,537
White	2,015,074	2,184,479
Woodford	9,433,201	10,493,151

MULLETT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In 1868 Congress repealed the law which authorized the appointment of Supervising Architect Mullet, with all his clerks and other paraphernalia of his office. Nevertheless, at the next session, Mr. Boutwell sent in estimates for his salary, etc., in total disregard of the law; and Mullett has not only held on ever since, without any law providing for his appointment, but his own salary has been increased, and he has run the expenses of his office—clerks, draughtsmen, photographers, etc.—up to nearly $50,000 per annum.

X.

A Strange Incident.

The Dallas (Tex.) *Commercial* records this strange incident: "A most singular and melancholy affair occurred a few days ago, which looks as if the Almighty did take cognizance of our worldly affairs, and mete out just punishment for our misdeeds in taking His name in vain. A man by the name of Sibley was having an altercation with his wife, Jennie Sibley, or 'Big Jennie,' as she is called at their home, and as the quarrel waxed warm, he took his Maker's name in vain, and 'hoped God would paralyze him.' Before finishing the sentence he was struck dumb, and has not uttered a word since. Big Jennie is a beer-jerker at the varieties. She is a woman of fine culture, a fine musician, and of extraordinary conversational attainment. She was formerly the wife of a Major-General in the United States Army, and through her influence she induced her first husband to join the Confederacy. Through the wiles of a Confederate General she fell, and her husband, who loved her devotedly, upon learning the fact, drank himself to death. She then took up with her paramour and lived with him till his death. We believe she was lawfully married to Sibley.

THE DOUGLAS ESTATE.

Judge Williams Declares It Belongs to the Heirs.

The Sale by the Executor Is Ordered Set Aside.

Mrs. Gen. Williams' Bill Dismissed.

Judge Williams rendered a decision yesterday afternoon which gives the heirs of the late Stephen A. Douglas about $250,000, or its equivalent in real estate. The case was that of Adele Williams, formerly Mrs. Douglas, against T. S. Dobbins, Richard Gregg, Daniel P. Rhodes, R. M. Douglas, S. A. Douglas, and Robert Williams.

MRS. DOUGLAS STATED

that when her husband died he left a large amount of land in Calumet, South Chicago, and the southern part of the city; that D. P. Rhodes, the executor, filed a petition in the County Court asking that all this land be sold for the payment of the debts of the deceased Senator. In 1864 the property was sold for about $25,000 more than the incumbrances, amounting to $50,000, and purchased by Thomas S. Dobbins; that Rhodes, the executor, was interested in the sale, and therefore it was void. Moreover, it was claimed that the petition showed the land was worth at least $100,000, and therefore a sale of the whole to satisfy debts of about $5,000 (all that had then been proved) was clearly illegal; that all sales of more than enough to pay the debts were ultra vires and void. The bill therefore asked that the executor's sale be set aside on the above reasons, and also because material facts had since that time been discovered. A cross bill was filed by Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglas, asking for similar relief.

JUDGE WILLIAMS

remarked, in delivering this opinion, that there were no distinct averments of the value of the property in the petition to sell; that the petitioner ought not to be prejudiced by his averments where it showed that the value could not possibly be definitely ascertained. The actual debts far exceeded the value of the property, and it was the duty of the executor, who knew of their existence, to pay them all, if assets came to his hands, as though they had been proven. Many of the creditors did not prove their claims against Douglas' estate because they supposed the estate could not pay them, and they would have their trouble for nothing. The Court ordered a sale of the whole property, and even then the debts were not all paid, and some are existing to-day.

The allegations of

THE INTEREST OF RHODES

in the property was the claim principally relied on. If such was a fact, that Rhodes was interested, and Dobbins and Gregg knew of it, then the sale would, of necessity be set aside. It appeared, evidently, that Rhodes, who was a cousin of Douglas, and who promised to see after the widow and heirs, had made numerous and repeated attempts to extricate the estate from embarrassment. There were at that time many mortgages on the estate, some of which had been foreclosed, and even the equity of redemption was about to expire. Rhodes applied to several parties to help him, but in vain. He even offered to pay a part of the Smith mortgage himself to save the equity to the heirs, but to no object. Every one agreed that the property was worthless over and above the incumbrances on it. Finally he filed a petition to have the land sold, in order to prevent the foreclosure of redemption, under the Smith mortgage. After much time and trouble he induced Dobbins to become the purchaser at the sale, on the condition that he (Rhodes) should guaranty him against loss and take an interest in the sale. Rhodes reluctantly consented, and the sale was accordingly made, netting about $25,000 above the incumbrances. Now Rhodes admitted to Mrs. Douglas by a letter that, in November, 1865, he had an interest in the property, but he claimed he acquired it subsequent to the sale. But he admitted also that Dobbins would not go in unless he joined, and he must, therefore, have had an interest at the time of the sale. Moreover, the bookkeeper of Dobbins, and the testimony of Pinckney, Farwell, and others agree in showing that Rhodes had an interest at or about the time of the executor's sale. It does not matter what Rhodes' intentions were.

THE LAW IS VERY CLEAR,

and will not allow an executor to be interested in such a case, even though it be in good faith. The duties and interests of buyer and seller are diametrically opposed. Rhodes certainly had no intention of defrauding Mrs. Douglas or the heirs, but he had an interest in the sale, and the result in the eye of the law is the same; the sale must be declared invalid.

But was

MRS. WILLIAMS

guilty of laches? She received a letter from Rhodes in January, 1865, stating that he had an interest, and another in 1867. Gen. Williams also was well cognizant of the fact, and could certainly have had no object in deceiving his wife, or hiding the fact from her. In some cases it has been held that a neglect to act on one's rights for several years was not a bar, but they are exceptional. Had Dobbins had the money which he invested in this estate, and put it in other property, he could have realized a large amount. Mrs. Douglas lay by from 1865 to 1870, when the property was largely appreciating in value and did not see fit to enforce her rights, and she must therefore be deemed guilty of laches. The bill was accordingly ordered to be dismissed as to her for want of equity.

But the jury held the case was different as to

ROBERT AND STEPHEN DOUGLAS.

One of them attained his majority in 1870, the other in 1871, and one of their first acts was to decline to receive any portion of the $25,000 realized at the executor's sale, and to disclaim that sale. In 1873 they filed their cross-bill asking that the sale be set aside, and as laches could not be attributed to an infant, and they had been prompt in disclaiming when they became of age, the sale was to be held invalid as to them. The Judge therefore held that the sale was to be set aside as to Robert and Stephen; the land still unsold in the hands of Rhodes, Dobbins, and Gregg was to be declared to be theirs, and that the case was to be referred to the Master to take account of the profits received from the lands already sold by the defendants.

CANADA NEWS.

Protectionist Meeting—First Trial of the Ballot—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 27.—It is generally understood that the meeting of manufacturers to be held in Hamilton next week is not truly a representative meeting of manufacturers, but rather of those who are strong Protectionists and anti-Government men. A large and respectable portion of the leading manufacturers of the country are prepared to accept the new reciprocity treaty as being for the best interests of the country at large.

East Elgin will be the first constituency to test the efficiency of the ballot in elections.

The Governor-General, in his northern trip, is everywhere being received with enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 27.—Howland, President of the Dominion Board of Trade, who is now here, gave an address before the Mechanics' Institute, expounding the views of the Canada First party, which met the approval of the audience, as a resolution was carried to the effect that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Mr. Howland for his able exposition of the views of the party, and it was further resolved that in the opinion of the meeting it was most desirable that the Maritime National Club should be encouraged in its efforts to cultivate a national and patriotic spirit throughout the Dominion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRANTFORD, Ont., July 27.—At a meeting of the Town Council this evening a resolution was unanimously passed, to be forwarded to the Dominion Government, indorsing the construction of the Huron and Ontario Ship-Canal, and recommending that 10,000,000 acres of land be granted in aid thereof. Capreol showed the feasibility of the project, and the manner of raising the necessary capital of $40,000,000. The prospects in Canada are very favorable to the construction of the canal.

—Gen. Robert Ransom, one of the most distinguished division commanders of the Confederate army, has left his native State, North Carolina, purchased the famed Drewy farm in Chesterfield County, Virginia, and settled down as a Virginia farmer.

DOUGLAS ESTATE.

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ARMY NEWS.

Gen. Custer's First Official Report on His Black-Hills Expedition.

No Indian Hostilities Encountered up to Last Advices.

The Recent Engagement with Indians in Wyoming Territory.

Extracts from the Official Report of Capt. Bates.

THE BLACK-HILLS EXPEDITION.

The following is a copy of a telegram from Bismarck, dated July 24, to the Army Headquarters in this city, giving Gen. Custer's first official report on his Black-Hills Expedition:

PROSPECT VALLEY, Dakota, }
Long. 103d. 46m. West, Lat. 45d. 29m. North. }

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.:

SIR: This expedition reached this point yesterday, having marched, since leaving Fort Lincoln, 227½ miles. We are now 170 miles in a direct line from Lincoln, and within 5 miles of the Little Missouri, and within about 12 miles of the Montana boundary,—our bearing from Fort Lincoln being south 62 degrees west. After the second day from Lincoln, we marched over

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

The grazing was excellent and abundant. Wood sufficient for our wants, and water in great abundance every 10 miles. When we struck the tributaries of Grand River, we entered a less desirable portion of the country, nearly all the streams flowing into Grand River being more or less impregnated with alkali, rendering the crossings difficult. We found a plentiful supply of grass, wood, and water, however, even along this portion of our route. Upon leaving the head-waters of Grand River, we ascended the plateau separating the water-shed of the Little Missouri from that running into the Missouri, and found a country of surpassing beauty and richness of soil. The pasturage could not be finer, timber is abundant, and water both good and plentiful. As an evidence of the character of the country, we have marched, since leaving Fort Lincoln, on an average, over 17 miles per day,—one day making 32 miles,—yet our mules and beef-cattle have constantly improved in condition, the beef-cattle depending entirely upon the excellent grazing we have marched over. The health of my command is something remarkable,—not a man being on the sick report. Every one seems not only in good health, but in excellent spirits.

Between the forks of Grand River we discovered

A CAVE

in which the Indians attach great importance. The cave extends about 400 feet under ground, beyond which point it was not practicable to explore it. Its walls and roof are covered with rude carvings, and drawings cut into the solid rock, apparently the work of Indians, although probably by a different tribe than either of those now roaming in this region. Near the cave was found a white man's skull, apparently perforated by a bullet. It had been exposed to the atmosphere for several years, as no white men, except those belonging to this expedition, are known to have passed anywhere near the locality. The discovery of the skull was regarded with universal interest. The cave was found to contain numerous articles of Indian equipments, which had been thrown into the cave by the Indians, as offerings to the Great Spirit. I have named the cave Ludlow's Cave, in honor of the engineer officer of the expedition.

Our march thus far has been made

WITHOUT MOLESTATION

upon the part of the Indians. We discovered no signs indicating the recent presence of Indians, until day before yesterday, when Capt. McDougall, Seventh Cavalry, who was on the flank, discovered a small body of about twenty Indians watching our movements. The Indians scampered off as soon as discovered. Yesterday, the same, or a similar-sized, party made its appearance, and was seen by Capt. Moylan Consily, rear guard, along our line of march. Soon after, several signals of smoke were sent up, which our Indian guards interpret as conveying information to the main body of our presence and movements. As I sent a pacific message to all the tribes infesting this region, before the expedition moved, and expressed a desire to maintain friendly relations with them, the signals observed by us may have simply been made to enable the villages to avoid us. Our Indian guides think differently, however, and believe the Indians mean war. Should this be the case, they will be the party to fire the first shot. Indians have been seen near camp to-day.

Mr. Grinnell, of Yale College, one of the geologists accompanying the expedition, discovered, yesterday,

AN IMPORTANT FOSSIL.

It was a bone about 4 feet long and 12 inches in diameter, and had evidently belonged to an animal larger than an elephant. Beds of lignite, of good quality, have been observed, at different points along our route, by Prof. Winchell, one of the geologists of the expedition.

I do not know whether I will be able to communicate with you again before the return of the expedition, or not.

G. A. CUSTER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., Commander of Expedition.

CAPT. BATES' ENGAGEMENT.

Extracts from the official report of Capt. Bates' recent engagement with Indians in Wyoming Territory:

CAMP BROWN, Wyo. Ter., July 9, 1874.

Leaving here about 8 p. m. July 1, with my company,—B, Second Cavalry,—68 men in the saddle; 20 Shoshonee Indian scouts, under command of Lieut. R. H. Young, Fourth Infantry; and 167 Shoshonee Indians, under Washakie, their Head-Chief,—I marched down the Little Wind River, and camped at daylight about 3 miles below its mouth, 31 miles from the post. Remaining concealed during the day, I left camp at 8:30 p. m. July 2, and, marching rapidly during the night in a northeast direction, camped, in the morning on Bad-Water Creek, after a march of 45 miles. Starting again at 8 p. m. in the evening of July 3, we moved north and east over the eastern extension of the Owl-Creek Mountains, as designated on some maps, over a spur of the Big-Horn Mountains. After about 30 miles' march the trail led into a beautiful country on the north side of the mountains, covered with a very luxuriant growth of grass and well watered with small springs, which discharged their waters to the north. Our course then turned to the west and north, in which direction we moved until we found the village after a march of 40 miles.

Before leaving this post I supposed, from information brought by the scouts, that it would be possible to reach the village in two nights' marches, as they estimated the distance at about 60 miles, which is not far from the distance in a direct line. The day had already begun to break on the morning of the 4th when we found two stray ponies, and learned that we were in

THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY

of the hostile Indians; but the village had either been moved, or my scouts had missed the place, and I was obliged to move slowly along while they searched for it. At this time I received the first intimation of the bad character of my allies; for, from the moment they knew we were near the village, they became very unruly and noisy, paid no attention to the commands of their leaders, who, I understand, were trying to keep them quiet. Moving along slowly, I waited the report of the scouts,—losing in this way about three-quarters of an hour of valuable time. After it had become so light that I was just moving the command down into a ravine to conceal it, they came in, and reported that the village was situated in a deep ravine, about a mile and a half away from us, and but a short distance from where we had found the ponies. Upon receiving this information, the Shoshonees set up the most

INFERNAL YELLING AND SHOUTING

I ever heard, from which they did not desist until after the fight had commenced.

I turned at once, and moved back in the direction of the village, and, when about half-way, halted the command and rode forward to reconnoitre the place. I found the village, which consisted of 112 lodges, placed in a deep ravine, near the head of which the column was halted, and just at the mouth where this ravine was cut by another at nearly right angles. On the right of this ravine along which I had ridden, the bluff had quite a gradual slope, the sides of which were smooth and grassy. On the opposite side [illegible] was steep, and the point formed by the intersection of these two ravines on that side immediately over, and from 350 to 400 feet above, the village, was of sandstone, which had been washed out, and large masses of which had become detached and rolled part-way down the face. This distance, across the ravine from the heights on one side to those of the other, immediately above the village, was from 1,200 to 1,500 yards; and, from where I first saw it to the lower part of the village, or to the sandstone bluff referred to above, twice as far. In the uncertain light of early day, I could not clearly distinguish the character of this height, but I saw it was an

IMPORTANT POINT,

and would have occupied it with some of my men had the Shoshonees allowed me to do so; but their howls were terrific, and I saw that the village would be thoroughly aroused before I could get into it if I attempted to gain the heights on that side before making the attack, and I determined to change it at once. Telling the Shoshones—who, I supposed, would fight a fleeing enemy—to move down the ravine and follow me through the village, cutting the Indians off from the heights on the left, I moved my company forward, and dismounted on the height, about 500 yards in rear of the village, and went into it at once. As a few of my men were back with the packs, and one had been left behind with a horse [illegible] broken shoulder, and another after leaving [illegible] that had given out, I had, [illegible] men with my led horses, but 30 to take the village with. The village by this time was aroused, and some of the Indians were cutting loose their ponies, and others preparing to fight. I found, upon getting down into it, that it was divided nearly through the centre by a gully washed out of the centre of the ravine, which was about 15 feet wide and 10 or 12 deep. In this a great number of Indians had placed themselves, and from it they opened a sharp fire on us as we approached, but fortunately without damage.

We quickly drove them down through this gully, where they were crowded so closely together near the lower end that we had a splendid chance at them, and counted afterwards

SEVENTEEN DEAD ALMOST IN ONE PILE.

In about twenty minutes, or half an hour at farthest, there was not an Indian in the village excepting the dead, and numbers of children who were left in the lodges. So far I had seen nothing of the Shoshonees, and, by this time, the Indians who had escaped us had reached the rocks above, from where they opened a very telling fire on us, killing two men and wounding three, in a very few minutes. In clearing out the village, we had driven a part of their ponies back up the ravine, but some had gone out at the lower end with the Indians, and one considerable herd had been driven up the steep bluffs just above the rocks, where I saw them during the fight, and, hearing firing there, supposed they were being captured by the Shoshonees. Having nothing further to do in the village, I withdrew my men, who had exhausted nearly all the ammunition they had on their persons, sent for the horses, and went back on the heights to see what was the condition of affairs. Just as I reached the heights, where I conveyed the wounded, I learned that Lieut. Young was on the opposite side, where he had been wounded, and was in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy; and immediately started across, but met Young in the ravine, to which place he had been assisted by a citizen named Cosgrove, who, with two or three others, had gone along on their own responsibility, and to whom I have no doubt Mr. Young owes his life. Leaving Lieut. Young with the surgeon, I continued on up the bluff, intending to dismount and take the rocky point, the possession of which would have left us in undisturbed possession of the village; but, upon gaining the top of the bluffs, where Washakie and a few Shoshonees were firing at about 300 yards' range, I learned that the herd I had seen was in the possession of the Indians, and that they had probably

SAVED HALF OF THEIR STOCK.

The rocks on the point were so worked out as to afford a perfect shelter to the Indians there from every side; and, to take it, I must necessarily move over from 300 to 400 yards of ground, exposed to a fire I had already found very effective. The Indians had at this time a signal smoke going up from the point, which I concluded was for aid from some neighboring village. To take the point I estimated would cost me about 10 men killed and wounded, and require more than half of my remaining ammunition. Under the circumstances, therefore, I felt obliged to withdraw without destroying the village or capturing the women, which was about all I could have gained by taking the rocky point, although we would have killed a few more Indians, who, with the squaws, were concealed in the rocks. As the Shoshonees would not fight (many were already leaving for home with the ponies we had driven out of the village); as I had 4 wounded men to get on horseback through a country in which, for 70 miles, 20 resolute men could have held an army in check; with a very small supply of ammunition, I felt that the Indians who had escaped, if they received any reinforcements, would make it a difficult task for me to get my command back again, and that I could not afford to lose another man or round of ammunition; consequently,

I WITHDREW MY COMMAND

about 8 o'clock, and started on my return march without going into the village to destroy it, which I could not do without first taking the rocks above.

The result of the fight was 25 Indians known to be killed, and, with the usual proportion of four wounded to one killed, 100 wounded. Of the killed, 17 were counted in one part of the village; the others were left in part in the village, and a part on the side of the bluff. Of those killed on the height I can give no report; but, as the citizens referred to, with Lieut. Young and a few Indians, all remarkable shots, were firing there at fair range for some time, their killed must be many more. The wounded all remained in their hands, and the number can only be estimated; but, as our shots were all fired at a range varying from 10 feet to 100 yards, I think the number given above will be full within the limit. Two hundred ponies were captured and turned over to the Shoshonee Indians.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BATES,
Captain Second Cavalry, Commanding.

TEMPERANCE.

The Germans of Eau Claire Try the Reprisal Business.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 27.—In consequence of having been fined for selling beer on Sunday, the German Society of this city gave public notice that they should prosecute livery-keepers, barbers, ice-cream saloons, and, in fact, any and all persons engaging in manual labor or pleasure. Yesterday their detectives were out all day, and presented the names of over 100 persons for prosecution. Toward evening the Society began to quake about the knees, because of the indignation which was everywhere manifested, even, too, among those whom they had supposed were their friends, and it was predicted that they would back down, which they did, notwithstanding their previous braggadocio. Report says this difficulty has divided the Society, and the hall which they had purchased and partly paid for will go back to the original owner.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Normal Institute of Scott County, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 27.—The Scott County Normal Institute, as provided by the new law, and pursuant to an announcement by Superintendent Morton, was convened at the High School building this morning, about twenty-five teachers being present, some teachers arriving afterwards swelling the number to between forty and fifty. The meeting was called to order by the Superintendent, who read the law providing for such institutes, and stated briefly the general purpose and plan, after which Mr. W. H. Pratt was appointed permanent Secretary. After a recess of fifteen minutes, the teachers assembled, and listened to an address from Prof. J. Baldwin, of the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., who has had a large experience, and who will take a prominent part in the work of the Institute. The instructors engaged in the several branches are as follows: Theory and practice thereof, Baldwin; mathematics, J. J. Nagel; primary instruction, Lydia O. Barrette; orthography and reading, Supt. Morton; United States history and physiology, J. R. Brownson; penmanship and bookkeeping, W. H. Pratt; geography, J. J. Nagel; language, Prof. Baldwin. The following is the programme of daily exercises: Forenoon—9 to 9:20, opening exercises; 9:20 to 9:55, mathematics; 9:55 to 10:25, primary work three days; theory and practice, three days; 10:25 to 10:40, recess; 10:40 to 11:20, orthography and reading; 11:20 to 12, theory and practice in teaching. Afternoon—2 to 2:30, United States history and physiology, alternately; 2:30 to 3, penmanship and bookkeeping; 3 to 3:35, language; 3:35 to 3:50, recess; 3:50 to 4:20, geography; 4:20 to 5, theory and practice.

A HUGE STURGEON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 27.—The Capitals' interest in the Beecher scandal has been partly diverted to-day by the capture in Lake Monona of a large sturgeon weighing 155 pounds, 6 feet and 6 inches long, and 38 inches around, which has been visited by hundreds. It was caught with a spear, to which a stout line was attached, by William Harnden, who had seen it gamboling in the water before his place at the head of the lake, some 80 rods from the shore. The spear entered just above the hinder fin on the left side, and, with a hundred-foot of line, the fish towed the boat with two men back and forth for an hour or two, when, tired and weakened with the loss of blood, it was drawn ashore and landed in the presence of many people picnicing in the vicinity. This, or another fish like it, has been seen at times for years.

THE COURTS.

Record of Business Transacted Yesterday.

ANOTHER BOARD OF TRADE CASE.

August Fisher filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against the Board of Trade, G. M. How, Howard Priestly, J. M. Bensley, J. F. Armour, Alexander Morrison, Robert Warren, Thomas Wright, E. B. Baldwin, S. D. Foss, William Dickenson, A. S. Burt, Alexander Geddes, J. B. Hobbs, and Charles Randolph for an injunction to prevent them from keeping him out of the Board of Trade rooms.

Complainant alleges that, in 1869, he joined the Board of Trade for the purpose of availing himself of its advantages in his business as miller. In January last he bought of Mellon, Williams & Co. a car-load of bran, then being in a car on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company's track. The sacks of bran were weighed, and delivered to complainant's teamsters, he supposes, and carted to his store, but he claims he himself knows nothing of the actual weights or delivery of the bran at his store. Fisher took the weights of the various wagon-loads from his bookkeeper's books, and gave a check for the amount due Mellon, Williams & Co. This was received by them, and has never since been returned. A few days after, Fisher received a call from one of the firm, who charged him with having stolen one wagon-load of bran. Fisher ordered him out of the office. On the 7th of March a notice was served on complainant by Charles Randolph, notifying him that a complaint had been filed against him by Mellon, Williams & Co. He appeared at the time, and asked to have counsel. The request was refused, and the Board of Directors proceeded to hear his case, and reported their finding to the Board of Trade, recommending that he be expelled. Complainant claims that he is a German, and little acquainted with the English language, and on this account was unable to present his defense in proper shape. He protested against the decision of the Board of Directors, and asked a rehearing, which was refused. The matter was, however, referred to the Directors again, and complainant again introduced evidence to prove his innocence, but unsuccessfully. And on the 10th of July he was expelled by a vote of the whole Board of Trade.

To regain his lost position complainant filed his bill for an injunction, alleging a multitude of errors and wrong-doings on the part of the Board. Among others, he claims that there was only a bare quorum present of the Board of Directors, and that they were inimical to him. The Board of Trade too was packed in the interest of the defendants, and the matter passed upon without consideration. He also claims he had no notice of the meeting of the Board of Trade, and that, therefore their sentence is void. At that time he was troubled over the fatal illness of his child, whom he buried on the very day he was expelled. Moreover, no regular ballot was taken on his expulsion, no full list taken, nor record made of persons actually voting, and others not members were present, and some mistook the occasion for an election, and voted early and often. The whole business, he claims, in short, was a put up job by his enemies, to get rid of him.

The claim of Mellon, Williams & Co., Fisher alleges, has always been honestly contested by him, and no judgment of any court has been rendered which adjudged him liable to pay the amount claimed, though he has repeatedly offered to pay the demand, some $13 or $14, rather than be persecuted. This offer, however, they have refused.

Again, it is a rule of this Board that members only can prefer complaints, and in this case it is alleged that the members of the firm of Mellon, Williams & Co. are not all members of the Board. The firm consist of Mrs. E. J. Mellon and Williams, and the former is not a member, but her husband does business in her name.

Fisher complains that his business has been damaged seriously already, and will be still more injured unless he be immediately restored to his former rights. In view of all the above allegations and reasons, he therefore asked for an injunction, and obtained it from Judge Moore, on filing a bond for $500.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Matthias Terhune filed a bill against Wellington Phillips, to enjoin him from infringing on a patent socket for show-cases, of which patent complainant claims to be the owner by assignment.

Injunctions were granted yesterday by Judge Blodgett against Amory Bigelow, F. A. Woidner, C. E. Roe & Co., J. B. Inderrieden & Co., J. M. Durand & Co., Franklin MacVeigh & Co., and W. T. Allen, to restrain them from selling or making any infringements on Winslow's patent for preserving green corn.

Drs. J. D. Kilbourne, W. B. Farnham, J. H. Baker, C. W. Lichtenberg, J. S. Wasburn, and G. F. Smith were enjoined from using the Goodyear dental vulcanite patent.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Isidore Bernstein et al. were adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable Aug. 27.

Solomon Alpiner, David Adams, and Moses Straus & Co. filed a petition against Morris Alpiner. Petitioners' combined claims amount to $2,397.47, and they allege that Alpiner's whole debts amount to $7,048.73; that he gave a warrant to confess judgment to C. S. Morris, on which judgment was entered July 9, 1874, all of which was done with intent to give a preference. A rule to show cause Aug. 6 was made.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Leo Hettrick began a suit for $1,200 against Walter Treleaven.

Charles A. Gregory filed a bill against George R. Clarke and J. C. Burrage to restrain a sale under a trust-deed, which sale was advertised to take place to-day at 12 o'clock. The premises are known as 1, 2, and 6, except a strip 3 feet wide, 7 to 13 inclusive, in Morton, Clement & Honore's Resubdivision of Block 9, in Drexel & Smith's Subdivison of the west ½ of the northwest ¼ and the west ½ of the west ½ of the southwest ¼ of Sec. 11, 38, 14. They were incumbered for $20,000. The north door of the Court-House is the cause of the trouble.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the Village of Hyde Park, order discharging Commissioners heretofore appointed in roll No. 19, and Joseph H. Gray, James M. Hill, and William P. Gray appointed in their stead; order in petition No. 27, appointing Joseph H. Gray, Jonah S. Scovel, and Huell W. Bridge; No. 28, Joseph H. Gray, Daniel H. Horne, and George G. Pope; No. 29, same order; No. 30, Joseph H. Gray, Daniel H. Horne, and Joseph H. Scovel; No. 31, Joseph H. Gray, Daniel H. Horne, and George G. Pope. The above Commissioners were appointed to make the assessments in the respective petitions.

In the matter of the estate of the late Martin O. Walker, letters of administration to collect were issued to Calvin T. Wheeler under an approved bond of $200,000, Mr. William F. Coolbaugh and Melville W. Fuller becoming sureties.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—450, 454, 456, 457, 460, 461, 463 to 490.

JUDGE BURNS—Assists Judge Gary.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—John Miller vs. Patrick O'Neil, $306.35.—T. J. Darcy vs. Patrick H. Heffron, $3,008.06.—Henry Furst vs. Thomas McArthur, $1,241.61.—B. Lindauer et al. vs. S. L. Fosse and J. Hanson, $215.06.—T. L. Morgan vs. Bank of Chicago, $707.78.—Same vs. W. B. Park, $707.78.—W. A. Hardt et al. vs. Marcus and Morris Fechtenberg, $1,733.70.

JUDGE BURNS—Louise Klemme vs. Charles Peters, $1,500.—Krick vs. Stuart; verdict, $25, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—The Traders' National Bank vs. August Klenke and Charles Eickenberg, $552.08.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The depredations of the caterpillar, in Buffalo, are seriously injuring the beauty of the city's elegant shade-trees.

—It is stated by an Atlanta paper that a negro company has applied to the Governor of Georgia for instruments for a brass band.

—In his charge to the Grand Jury at Erie, Pa., Judge M'Candless recommended the purchase or erection of buildings in that place for the accommodation of the United States courts.

—Mrs. Tilton, who is so prominent a figure in the Beecher scandal, is the mother of four children: Florence, aged 16; Alice, aged 14; Carroll, aged 11; and Frankie, aged 5. They are said to be very handsome and intelligent.

—Gen. Sidney M. Southard, Judge-Advocate-General of Vermont, celebrated the eleventh anniversary of losing his leg at the battle of Gettysburg, a few days since, by marrying Miss Lydia A. Wright, a niece of the Rev. M. H. Buckham, President of the University of Vermont.

—Do you chew gum? The price of three pieces a week, at 1 cent apiece, amounts to $1.56 a year, or in sixty-seven years to $104.52. That sum will purchase a complete set of Appleton's Cyclopedia, a marriage license, a black bombazine dress for your aunt, German silver coffin-plate, and a cheroot. Cut this out, young man, and paste it on the back of your girl's photograph.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—A 3-STORY AND basement marble-front house on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.; in perfect order; a very convenient and comfortable residence; will be sold at a decided bargain if taken at once; possession when desired; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WESTERN-AV., LEXINGton, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required down. Might furnish a little if needed. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, corner of Lexington-st. and Western-av.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS AT A BARgain one 2-story house of 9 rooms; one cottage of six rooms. Inquire on the premises of GEO. CADWELL, corner Western-av. and Lexington-st.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., JUST EAST OF CENtral Park, a new 7-room cottage, with lot. Price only $2,500; on monthly payments. Will take a good buggy-horse as first payment. Apply to H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD AND EGANav.—The choicest lots adjoining the south city limits at very low prices and on very easy terms. Great bargains may be had in this beautiful property by early action. Call for a plat. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 2-STORIES, STORE FRONT, and stable, very cheap; $450. 357 Third-av.

FOR SALE—STORE AND DWELLING, NORTHeast corner Lock and Lyman-sts., with good barn. WHIPPLE & CASTLE, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, MY TWO new octagon marble-front dwellings, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., containing 14 rooms each, and all modern improvements. Parties seeking a bargain apply to OWNER, Room 9, 116 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO 2-STORY AND basement brick houses on Washington-av., near Sheldon. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—NO. 182 FOURTH-AV. Inquire PHILIP SCANLAN, 280 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40x150 FEET, NORTH OF OAK-ST., on Jefferson-av., near Hyde Park Depot; trees on lot; choice building lot; at great bargain if sold at once. 25x187-10 lot near South Park Depot, Fifty-seventh-st., suitable for cottage, $500 cash, $500 in two years. 3 lots at Grand Crossing, on Stony Island Boulevard, 26x166 each; $600; easy terms. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON WAbash-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., 25x191 feet each to 20-foot alley. F. W. SPRINGER, 155 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 70 ACRES, SECTION 10, 40, 13, high and dry, covered with a fine grove of young trees. Fine graveled road direct to this property, ¾ of a mile from depot; only 3 miles from city limits. Parties seeking investment will find this an excellent chance. A. M. HITT, 19 Major Block, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY for cash, one of the finest residences in the town of Hyde Park. Two-story frame, 11 rooms, with lot 50x150, two-story barn, fruit trees and flowers of all kinds, situated on Madison-av., between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth-sts. Address B 54, Tribune office, or see owner on premises.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest property in market. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—40 ACRES IN SEC. 36, bounded on west by Stony Island-av., south by Eighty-seventh-st. boulevard, and near the Cornell Watch Factory. Apply to GEORGE BICKERDIKE, 208 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE on Fox River, stylish Gothic cottage, nearly new, 8 pleasant rooms, large cellar, cistern, well, &c. Lot about 5 acres; old bearing apple orchard, other young fruit trees, and all kinds of small fruit; land A No. 1 for fruit. Excellent society and schools convenient. Splendid bass-fishing within 30 to 100 rods. Thirty-six miles from Chicago; accommodation trains on two railroads. Price $4,500. Am about leaving town, and must sell even at a sacrifice. Address R. N. WOLCOTT, Batavia, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—GOOD BUILDING lots cheap and on easy terms, finely located. SPOFFORD, BYRNE & DRAKE, 148 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—LOOK, LOOK AT THIS OFFER—I will sell at South Evanston a 2-story house, 9 rooms, newly painted, papered, etc.; has sewer to the lake. Lot 50x150, with large barn, for $3,000, on very easy payments, and will give free-pass for one year; will discount $500 for cash. H. A. OSBORN, 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND 5 ACRES GROVE lot ½ mile from Hobart, 32 miles on Fort Wayne Railroad; price $625, $100 down, balance $8 monthly. Office days, Saturdays and Mondays. J. G. EARLE, owner, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK RESIDENCE—NEW, with all modern conveniences; seven rooms on first floor, hall in centre, good cellar, bath-room, and sewerage; large airy rooms; fine lot, 100x156 feet, covered with fine old evergreens; will sell for one-third cash, or first-class unimproved residence lots clear, balance three and five years. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND FOUR ACRES land at Hobart, 32 miles on the Ft. Wayne Railroad; price $575; $100 cash down, balance $8 monthly. Office days Saturday and Monday. No agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS—UNEQUALED for natural beauty trees; 200 feet above Chicago; fruit, deciduous and evergreen; healthy air, pure water, natural drainage; good society, school and church privileges; 13 miles from city; 24 trains daily on the C., B. & Q. R. R. Save rents and have a home of your own. Plats, prices, terms, and free transportation to examine the property, of HOLMES & CO., 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WARRENVILLE, DU PAGE CO., Ill., a large commodious brick house and stable, house containing 14 rooms, also closets and bath-room; stabling for six horses; large coach-house, with room for coachman; laundry 20x30 feet, with all conveniences; woodhouse 20x30 feet, and a chicken-house 16x30 feet; brick smoke-house; large barn and granary, with 136¾ acres of land; large orchard and garden with nearly all kinds of fruit; best springs in the country; fish-ponds and fine timber; also, tenant's house, with barn, near the farm, all nearly new; also furniture. Price $24,000; one-third down, the balance in one to five years at 8 per cent per annum. Apply to E. T. WADLOW, Winfield Post-Office, Du Page Co., Ill.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, A 3-story and basement brick house in Jersey City, N. J.; value, $10,000. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES OF LAND IN Plymouth Co., Ia., for house and lot in Chicago worth $2,000; will pay cash difference. B. CORNELL & CO., 48 South Clark-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR COUNTRY PROPERTY AND cash, a choice tract of 24 acres at Washington Heights, lying close to dummy station on Rock Island Railroad, and within a short distance of the improvements at Morgan Park, suitable for immediate subdivision. Call from 11 to 1. KIRK B. NEWELL, Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—240 ACRES OF SPLENDID LAND in Iowa; would like a good house on a leased lot. L. H. WHITNEY, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE AND PRODUCTIVE property on State-st. for a good farm within 50 miles of Chicago. Inquire of PIERCE & STREETER, Room 2, 188 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GROCERY STORE LOCATED on one of the most prominent corners in the city, delivery wagons, etc., etc. Cash value $7,500. H. S. EVERHART, 86 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE SEVERAL CHOICE pieces of property for exchange. House and lot No. 71 Aberdeen-st., with 27x125 feet, for lots near Central Park. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FEED-MILL WITH POWER AND fixtures to grind 18 to 20 tons daily, central location, now doing a fine city business, to trade for unincumbered property. A. M. HITT, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 19.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 AND 45 EAST MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE PALMER House—New house: from $5 per week; English family; unexcelled day-board $4; late 40 Harrison-st.

470 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished front and back parlors, one single room, with board. Only those who wish to pay a good price need apply.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—HANDsome suite of front rooms to rent, with board. Only those who are willing to pay a living price need apply. Everything first-class; references exchanged. Address N 51, Tribune office.

West Side.

271 WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with board on very moderate terms.

North Side.

308 INDIANA-ST.—ONE NICELY FURNISHED or unfurnished room, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR A SINGLE MAN IN A GOOD family who lives on South Side and near a street railroad. Address THOMPSON, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—WITH pleasantly furnished front room on first floor in a strictly private family, either on West Washington-st., Wabash or Michigan-av. Gentleman absent during the week. None but first-class need respond. Address, immediately, E F S, Atlantic Hotel, city.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A home in a private family, on the North Side; can give good references. Q 76, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—AN ALMOST NEW burglar-proof bank safe; the very latest and best contrivance; will be sold at much less price than any safe agent can sell as good for. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 143 Monroe-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FINE FIXTURES AND counters, suitable for clothing, dry goods, or shoe house. Apply at 207 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—BUTCHER FIXTURES. APPLY AT 1459 State-st., corner Thirty-second.

FOR SALE—A NEW CYLINDER DESK CHEAP for cash. Address CYLINDER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD TICKETS TO ALL POINTS at from $1 to $5 less than regular fare; steamboat tickets around the lakes; tickets bought at the General Ticket Office, 77 Clark-st., basement.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SEASONED LUMber in good condition; will be sold cheap to an early applicant, at Rooms 4, 5, and 6 Lakeside Building.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND FURNIture, including beds, bedding, table linen, stoves, and everything for housekeeping, at 298 West Indiana-st. Inquire at 349 Hubbard-st., or on the premises.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK WANTED—80,000 BURNT BRICK IN GOOD order for cash; must be cheap. Address R 6, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

80-HORSE-POWER ENGINE AND BOILER, WITH all connections, for sale very cheap; it is in splendid running order. Inquire or address Y. C. CESTER, 18 South State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A FINE BRICK HOUSE ON THE WEST Side, with modern improvements, and has a good barn for horses and carriage, the building has about 20 rooms all in good condition, and will be rented with or without furniture and carpets. Apply at the leather store, 98 Market-st.

TO RENT—8 LARGE, PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH every convenience for boarding-house, or to small families. Apply at 390 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—1229 PRAIRIE-AV., 1441 INDIANA-AV., with barns, all modern improvements. G. L. HOODLESS, Room 4, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF FOUR NICE ROOMS, suitably arranged for housekeeping; 22 Plum-st., one block south of Harrison, between Loomis and Laflin. Inquire at 271 West Jackson-st. Rent $15 per month.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO BRICK BUILDings on Michigan-av., 26x90 feet each, adjoining corner Madison-st., only $100 per month each to good tenant. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—SACRIFICE TO GET GOOD TENANTS—Only $20; upper part (6 rooms, with water) nice 2-story house, two blocks west of Union Park, $12—Part of new 2-story house, with water, West Ohio-st., near Hoyne. Look at this—Only $62.50 for 3-story and basement marble front, just completed, on North Side, close to Lincoln Park; hot and cold water, gas, furnace; first-class house. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, ON ABERDEENst., near Madison. Apply to J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, 4 ROOMS, WATER, and gas, completely furnished for housekeeping. 1069 Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, NO. 104 WALnut-st., in good condition with barn. D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, HOUSE 1160 INDIANA-AV., furnished or unfurnished. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—62 ELLIS-AV., WITH MODERN IMprovements, has a good barn for horses and carriage. The building has about 16 rooms, all in good condition, and will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply to T. S. FITCH & CO., 115 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—WEST MONROE-ST., A TWO-STORY and basement brick house with barn; $50 a month. WHIPPLE & CASTLE, 102 Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT LAKE VIEW, CONVENIENT TO street-cars, very fine, new, commodious residence, hard-wood finish, billiard-room, and all modern improvements; gas and water, large, handsome grove grounds, barn, etc., all first-class; will rent low for a couple of years to desirable tenant. STEVENS & WELD, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—28 ROOMS TO RENT CHEAP; ALL neatly fitted up for families. Also two stores and two basements. Apply at Hatch House, 29 Wells-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms at 155 and 157 East Washington-st. Inquire at Room 26.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FURNISHED ROOMS TO REspectable parties. Inquire of P. F. RYAN, 286 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, ON TWENTY-SECond-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., for light housekeeping. W. M. BAKER, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS CHEAP, 146 East Madison-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at 263 and 265 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day or month, best location in the city, 71 East Monroe-st., to gentlemen only.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS; LOWest rents in the city; very best location, 86 South Clark-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with bath-rooms, clothes-presses, etc. MRS. C. ROBARTS, 193 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT No. 164 and 166 East Washington-st. Transients received. Apply at Room 50.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, with bath and gas, at 220 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 77 JACKSON-ST., NEAR State, 26x70; splendidly lighted and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, on premises.

TO RENT—ONLY $20—STORE AND DWELLING; good location for wine and billiard-hall, grocery, sign painter, and other trades. 309 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—AS A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT—The house known as the Bayley House, situated in the South Park, fronting on Kankakee-av., about a block and a half south of Fifty-first-st. The house has lately been fitted up in first-class style for a restaurant and refectory, and will be leased on the most favorable terms to responsible parties. Apply to H. W. HARMON, Secretary South Park Commission, 161 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE SUITE OF 3 OR 4 neatly furnished rooms for light housekeeping, cheap; West Side preferred, between Halsted-st. and Ashland-av., and Randolph and Monroe-sts.; South Side, north of Sixteenth-st. Address or call at Room 18, 170 Adams-st.

WANTED—TO RENT, OR PURCHASE ON EASY terms, an Indian cigar sign, good size. Address S 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house, north of Harmon-court, south of Congress-st. on Michigan or Wabash-avs. Address R, 88 Park-av., West Side.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A MARRIED COUPLE, 2 nice furnished rooms for light housekeeping, cook stove, etc., on West Side, between Morgan-st. and bridge near Madison. Address N 36, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BARBER-SHOP AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, doing a good business; a good home for a man with family. For particulars address THOMAS STRANG, Richmond, McHenry County, Ill.

A GOOD GENERAL STORE, LONG-ESTABLISHED business, and good trade in good running business shape; terms liberal; coming in about $4,000; can be reduced to suit a cash customer. Only those meaning business need apply. 130 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—GROCERY STORE FOR sale. $1,200 will buy the complete stock and fixtures of a first-class grocery-store, including horse and top-wagon; rent low; insurance on the stock; a bargain. Apply at 526 South State-st., opposite Harmon-court.

COAL MINE FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale his half interest in one of the best arranged and cheapest worked mines in the State of Indiana—mines at Clinton; 50 years' lease of 80 acres; solid 5½ vein of best quality of steam coal; can be mined and loaded on railroad cars for only $1 per ton; 50-ton track-scale, double screen, iron track in mine; cars and everything nearly new, and all in first-class shape. Owing to ill-health I will sell at a bargain if applied for soon. C. B. GUERNSEY, No. 47 North Fifth-st., above Chestnut, Terre Haute, Ind.

CIGAR AND NOTION STORE FOR SALE cheap, if taken this week; the rent is cheap. Call at 276 South Park-av.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE IN GOOD RUNNING order; rent $35 per month; stock and fixtures, horses, harness, and wagon for sale; good reason for selling. Inquire at 96 South Desplaines-st., near Madison.

HULL'S BOOK, STATIONERY, AND PICTURE store, 335 West Madison-st., for sale. Finest on West Side. Well established, and doing a good trade. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, as the owner is about to engage in other business.

HOTEL AND SALOON FOR SALE OR TO RENT, on account of sickness of the proprietor; or only the saloon, in one of the best business parts of the city. Inquire at 43 Archer-av.

ICE-CREAM PARLOR AND CONFECTIONERY, in good location, doing a good business, and having a well-established trade, for sale; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address P 85, Tribune office.

LAUNDRY, WITH GOOD RUN OF BUSINESS, 7 living-rooms attached, for sale or exchange; rent, $30; cause, leaving the city. 953 State-st.

ONE OF THE LARGEST BEER-HALLS, IN BEST location in the city, is, on account of too much business for present proprietor, for sale, or would take a good partner. Address letters to Kauffmann & Collot's Advertising Agency, corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts.

OWING TO SICKNESS, I WILL SELL MY SAloon, now doing a good business, cheap for cash. Call at 412 South Clark-st.

SALOON, STOCK, AND FIXTURES, WITH LEASE, for sale very cheap. 1766 Halsted-st., Union Stock-Yards.

THE HOTEL NAMED PORTLAND HOUSE, OTTAwa, Ill., for sale, or rent, or to trade off for a good improved farm. Further inquiry address WILLIAM FORMHALS, Ottawa, Ill.

THE GOOD-WILL AND FURNITURE OF A PAYing select school for sale cheap; 25 scholars at present; first-class location and splendid chance. Address immediately Z 77, Tribune office.

THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF THE FIRST-class saloon and restaurant at 104 South Clark-st. for sale. Inquire on the premises.

WHO WANTS TO MAKE FROM $10 TO $20 PER day in a business that requires about $150 cash; will bear investigation. Inquire at 164 West Lake-st.

WILL SELL, TRADE, OR TAKE A PARTNER IN a saloon, furniture store, or lodging-house, or borrow $100 and give a good man a good salary to take charge. MATT'S Place, 128 South Clark-st.

MUSICAL.

A NEW PIPE ORGAN, SUITABLE FOR A SMALL church, for sale at a bargain—$350. W. W. KIMBALL'S, corner State and Adams-sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO at a bargain, been used 3 years, all in good order; $180 will buy it. Also to rent, a good double-reed organ for $3 per month. 260 Warren-av.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND SQUARE AND upright pianos for sale only at W. W. KIMBALL'S, corner of State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

PIANOS—SAVE FROM $150 TO $300 IN YOUR purchase of piano. We are selling at lowest wholesale a superb instrument. Compare with those of a more extensively advertised name. Judge wisely, and save your money. We can give you a piano equally good, if not better, for nearly half their cost. H. E. MATHEWS & CO., 78 and 80 Van Buren-st., near State.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FROM $100 TO $200; SECond-hand organs, $50 to $125; second-hand melodeons, $15 to $75. Apply at KIMBALL'S, corner of State and Adams-sts.

SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY, ESTABlished 25 years; 60,000 now in use. W. W. KIMBALL, wholesale agent, State and Adams-sts.

50 NEW PIANOS TO RENT. APPLY AT KIMBALL'S, 205 to 209 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF A few hundred dollars, to engage in a new business; acquaintance with merchants and the mercantile business desirable. Good references given and required. Address Y 69, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $7,000 to invest in mill, with four run of stone, water-power, in Peoria County; 143 acres land is part of property. Address me at Tribune office for three days. JACOB EHRMANN.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CASH CAPITAL of $700; business paying well and strictly legitimate. Curiosity seekers not wanted. 136 Washington-st., Room 5.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $20,000. We have a flourishing, money-making wholesale business, well established, in which we require more capital. Any one wishing a good safe investment will find this a chance seldom met with. Address, appointing an interview, Q 73, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAM BROWN, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT and fortune teller. Tells past, present, and future. 20 Lydia-st., two doors from Halsted.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN the trap commission business. Address, with references, PENDLETON, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GERMAN CLERK FOR GROCERY and liquor business, at Twenty-eighth and Garibaldi-sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUG CLERK immediately. ROGERS & SMITH, 256 Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER; must give best of references, and salary required. Address Q 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN PREferred, to work on ledger and correspondence. No answers received unless salary expected and references stated. Address P 26, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GORDON PRESS FEEDER. ONE who understands making ready forms. None but a good hand need apply. OTTAWAY & COLBERT, 147 and 149 Fifth-av.

WANTED—25 JOINERS. INQUIRE AT MANDEL BROTHERS', 63 and 65 Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO PAINTERS AND CALSOMINers. Apply at 757 Wabash-av., at 7 o'clock, sharp.

WANTED—AT MINONK, WOODFORD CO., ILL., 25 experienced coal miners. Steady work. C. & M. COAL CO.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE WOOD WORKer. Steady work and good wages. Apply to LAUBY & BECK, Brodhead, Wis.

WANTED—STONEMASONS AND STONECUTters at Plymouth Congregational Church, Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. $250 per day to good men.

WANTED—WHITEWASHERS, AT MADISONst., east of Franklin-st., this morning.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN PHOTOgraphing; one that has had some experience in printing and toning preferred. Apply at 163 South Halsted-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—25 SAWMILL LABORERS NOR MICHigan; also 10 farm hands. CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SMART MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL in a light genteel business (a monopoly). Apply 9 to 10 a. m. Goods staple as flour. 124 S. Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR PERMANENT business can be shown a way to make $70 a week easily by a small outlay of $20 to $50. Samples to country free. RAY & CO., Chicago, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE BEST ARTICLE ever invented. Salary, $15 a week or a large commission. I. S. RICHARDSON, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

WANTED—AMERICAN OR SWEDE FARMER or gardener and wife to go to Geneva, 35 miles from Chicago. J & R, Room 6, 162 Washington-st.

WANTED—THREE MEN CAPABLE OF MANAGing ten or more counties for our publications. They must be able to hire agents and train them thoroughly. Men who understand the assistant plan preferred. Only men between 30 and 45 years of age need apply. A large salary will be paid the right men. W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 59 and 61 Lake-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL BEST THING OUT; pays immensely; sells at sight everywhere. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED—A SMART, ENERGETIC, OUTSIDE business man; will give a good salary to one that is willing to work for the same. Address N 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY TO TEND MEAT MARKET, age from 16 to 20, who can come well recommended. Call to-day at 1103 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR LIGHT work in the city; will pay $2 to $3 per day. 201 South Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—MEN OR WOMEN WITH FROM $1 TO $25 to travel; easiest selling goods in city, including rotary self-heating flat-iron. 156 Washington-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TREASURER AND HALF-INTEREST partner, small capital, in theatre on South Side. Sure investment. WALTER SOUTHGATE, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 504 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 167 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WAIT ON TABLE AT Rock Island House, 50 Sherman-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEgian girl to do general housework for a family of three persons; any reasonable wages paid to the right person. Apply at the house, 132 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer for private family of five persons; none but competent girls need apply; reference given and required; highest wages will be paid. Call at 17 South Canal-st., back office, for three days.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook. 968 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR NORWEgian girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. 869 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 262 Centre-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN OR CAPABLE PERSON TO do washing and ironing and family housework in a good permanent place. Apply at 182 Dearborn-st., from 10 to 11 a. m.

WANTED—GIRL THAT IS A GOOD WASHER AND ironer to do general housework in private family of three. 664 South State-st. E. GOLDSTIEN.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 471 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A FEW MORE WAITER-GIRLS, AT 236 Milwaukee-av., corner Chicago, basement.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN-COOK; ALSO, TWO good dish-washers, at the Nevada Hotel, Wabash-av., near Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL for general housework in a small family; good wages for a good girl. Inquire at 253 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK. APply at 341 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT 341 Fulton-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRTMAKERS AT 368½ West Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A RELIABLE NURSE GIRL. APPLY 332 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN NURSE GIRL TO take care of children at 82 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, ONE THAT CAN SEW on Wilcox & Gibbs machine; must be a tidy, neat girl, and bring good recommendation. Call between 11 and 12 o'clock to-morrow, and no other time, at Room 115 Gardner House.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A HEAD LAUNDRESS AND ONE washer in laundry at the Adams House, corner of Clark and Harrison-sts.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK IN THE COUNTRY; $5 per week; also 2 girls in one family in the country. 197 West Washington-st. MRS. BALKAM'S Office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—5 WOMEN HAND-LOOM WEAVERS. A. G. GARFIELD & CO., 59 and 61 West Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID 3-SPRING WAGON, ALMOST NEW, suitable for grocer, butcher, or almost any delivery business, for half its value, cash, if sold to-day. 1103 West Madison-st.

A HANDSOME BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS OF AGE, very fast, weight, 950; also 1 good business horse, 5 years old, weighs 1,100. Both of them are warranted sound and kind; any reasonable trial allowed; sold only on account of death of owner. Apply at 947 State-st., corner Twentieth.

ANOTHER LARGE ARRIVAL OF CARRIAGES, phaetons, and buggies, and selling at very low prices for first-class work. G. L. BRADLEY, 43 and 45 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES OF ALL kinds, buggies, phaetons, side bars, &c., &c., at 155 West Washington-st. B. F. MURPHY & CO.

BAROUCHES, PARK PHAETONS, SPRING phaetons, buggies, road wagons, etc. A large assortment at low prices, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—A DAPPLE-GREY MARE, 6 YEARS old, afraid of nothing, kind and true; also buggy phaeton and good harness; splendid bargain; suitable for a physician; price $250. Address L, Southwestern Division P. O., city.

FOR SALE—A FEW SECOND-HAND DELIVERY-wagons and two or three new top buggies, cheap, at 261 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SPAN OF BAY ponies, weight 1,700 pounds. Also new and second-hand buggies; one gentleman's horse, buggy, and harness for $300. 44 and 46 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE TROTTING MARE; GO IN 3¼; sound, kind, and perfectly safe for lady to drive; not afraid of anything. Nice, nearly new, end-spring, yacht-box, open road-wagon, cheap. Open business buggy, and a set of single harness. Call before 10.30 a. m. or after 6 p. m. 177 Walnut-st.

I SHALL CONTINUE TO SELL MY CARRIAGES, buggies, phaetons, &c., removed from the St. James to No. 11 Lake-st., at cost until further notice. P. L. SMITH.

I AM NOW LOCATED AT OSCAR FIELD'S, 165 Michigan-av. Have a first-class assortment of horses on hand. JOSEPH LAMB.

THE HIGHEST BID I SHALL RECEIVE BY TO-night takes a first-class, nearly new, express wagon, cost $240, as the party leaves town and must sell, at 175 West Adams-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EXPERIENCED NEWSPAPER MAN DESIRES to correspond with a lady or gentleman of some means in reference to the establishment of a weekly journal. Address P 96, Tribune office.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending to JONAS GELDER'S Loan Office, 528 State-st.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE bought at the highest prices. J. A. DRIELSMA, 297 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' CASToff clothing and every description of personal and household valuables; loans made on reasonable terms on the above-mentioned. Address A. WILKINS' Loan Office, 600 State-st.

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH BED-BUGS OR cockroaches you can have them removed. A. BROWN, 339 West Madison-st.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS IN ANY CITY from 15,000 to 50,000 population within 200 miles of Chicago wishing to sell an interest to a first-class business man who thoroughly understands the business, and who can command a large city, political, or printing, and publishing, apply "STONAX," Tribune office, Chicago, with full particulars.

WANTED—GENTS, LADIES, AND CHILDREN to sell our superior, low-priced articles. 198 West Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO DISPOSE OF A FIRST-CLASS LECture cheap. Essays, poems, and letters written upon short notice and at reasonable rates. Address for one week, LITERARY, care Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—H. L. T., PLEASE LET ME KNOW at once when and where I can see you. GARWOOD.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A grocery store or some such like employment; can write a good hand; salary not so much an object as employment; references given if required. Address O 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A COMMERCIAL house by a young man of several years railroad experience, and a large city, and Western, and New York acquaintance; best of references given. Address P 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK 19 years of age, who can speak English and German, and has had an experience of 4 years in the prescription trade. Address F B, Tribune office, or 42 Clybourn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN RIGHT from college, as second bookkeeper; writes a good hand; the best references given. Address P 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF business experience, an A. F. and A. M.; must have work; acquainted with dry goods and notions; can command a good trade in Iowa; is not afraid to work. Address Q 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN thoroughly conversant with bookkeeping and grocery business, also hotel clerking. Can give the best of references. Address W P, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS bookkeeper or otherwise. Thoroughly understands the stationery trade, lithographing, etc. Will work at anything. R 26, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL butcher. Understands it in all its branches; 5 years' city reference; strictly temperate; no objection to the country. Address R 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BREAD AND cake baker; one who understands ice cream, country preferred. Address Q 68, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A single man. Would have no objection to making himself useful about the house. Address W. KENWARD, 48 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY AN American, who thoroughly understands his business. No. 1 city references from last place. Address N 65, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS copyist; willing to make himself generally useful in office; salary expected $6 a week; first-class references. Address for 5 days, Q 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age; writes a good hand, and is willing to learn any kind of a business. Address P 65, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BEST FEMALE COOK in Chicago (married), and for cooking only; state salary. Address LIZZIE, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as cook or housework. Best reference can be given. 143 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND-WORK IN first-class family. Apply at 14 North Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do second-work. Good reference given if required. Call from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. at 500 Michigan-av., for one day.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do housework in a small, private family. Please call or address 127 West Polk-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO HIGHLY recommended Scandinavian girls. Refer to Mrs. K. ROSENBERG, 163 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook and the other as second-girl. Apply for 3 days at 217 West Polk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT Swedish girls to do general housework, or second-work and sewing. Please call at 45 West Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RESPECTAble girl to do general housework in a small, private family. Call for two days at 634 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work or take care of children in a private family; good reference if required. Please call a 285 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or general housework in a small family. Inquire at 69 North LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work in private family. Call for two days at 286 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family; no washing; the best city references. 488 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO cook, wash and iron. Call for three days at 155 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a nice private family. Apply at Butterfield-st., near Twenty-fifth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work. Please call in rear of 138 Dearborn-st., near Eighteenth, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family; best of reference. Apply at 51 Pierce-st.

Milliners.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS milliner, dressmaker, family sewing, or any kind of light business. Apply Monday at 85 South Clark-st., Room 6.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do plain sewing in a private family, or in a hotel; have no objection to going in the country. Can give reference if required. Call or address 173 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SEWing or general housework. Please call at 84 Shelby-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wants employment by the day or week. Address P 55, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE girl. Good reference given if required. Call from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. at 500 Michigan-av., for one day.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF children and do light second work. Apply at residence of former employer, 38 Douglas-place.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN widow as housekeeper in a family; best of references given. Inquire at 563 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY a young woman; understands the care of children; can instruct them in music if desired. Address MISS HART, P. O. Box 387, Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL WITH SOME family to Europe or Denmark as governess for children or as lady's maid. Address or call at 26 Willard-place, West Side, second floor, 7 o'clock evening, one week. MISS J N.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WOULD like work in an office as copyist or any light work. Address O 46, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A STRAYED HORSE, WHICH THE OWNer can have by proving property and paying expenses. 84 Rebecca-st.

LOST—ON THE DAY OF THE LATE FIRE, A cabinet organ belonging to the church corner Polk and Third-av., and which was loaded on a wagon by some parties who were moving the people north of the church across the street. Any one having such organ in possession will please address 1465 Indiana-st., when they will receive their reward.

LOST—A BLACK SATIN OVERSKIRT ON STATE or Madison-sts., or Wabash-av. Return to 106 South Peoria-st. and be rewarded.

LOST—LIBERAL REWARD FOR GOLD CHAIN, attached to a black satin fan, on Michigan-av., between Park-row and Fourteenth-st. Return to 510 Wabash-av.

LOST—A BLACK MARE. A SUITABLE REWARD will be paid for her return to 298 South Clark-st. M. SANDLER.

LOST—MONDAY, JULY 27, A LEATHER POCKET-book containing $70 or $80, on Madison, Peoria, Monroe, Desplaines, or Jackson-sts. If returned to the owner a liberal reward will be paid. J. E. KLEIN, 262 West Madison-st.

LOST—AN OVAL GOLD MEDAL, WITH SILVER shell-boat and sculls crossed in centre, clasp engraved "Second Annual Regatta Lake Geneva, Wis., July 4, 1874," back engraved "Won by T. A. Alcot." $5 will be paid. Please return to WM. B. CURTIS, 13 South Clark-st.

LOST—GOLD-BOWED EYE-GLASSES, NEAR CORner Clark and South Water-sts., Saturday last. The finder can get suitable reward by returning to G. P. WHITCOMB, Ashland Block.

LOST—AT THE OIL FIRE SUNDAY AFTERNOON, a pocketbook containing a small sum of money and some papers, etc., of value to owner. The party returning it to Room 14, 122 LaSalle-st., will be rewarded.

PICKED UP—TWO RED HORSES, WITH BRAND "U. S." on side. 117 Cologne-st.

STRAYED—COW—ANY ONE HAVING TAKEN UP a large red cow with brass acorns on horns, will receive expenses and thanks by advising H. C. JACOBS, 13 Indiana-av., near Thirteenth-st.

STOLEN—THE PARTIES WHO TOOK SOME parians and bronzes, also two valises, from our store on the night of the fire, July 17, and forgot to return them, will please do so and save further trouble. BOWEN & KENT, 262 and 264 Wabash-av.

$10 REWARD—IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK THE pup from 241 South Canal-st. on Sunday will bring or send the same they will receive the above reward, and no questions will be asked.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 9 Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, IN sums of $1,000 to $25,000, by DUNSTAN & CO., Room 5, 150 Dearborn-st.

PURCHASE-MONEY MORTGAGES, $1,000 TO $3,500 each, for sale at reasonable rates. Will make good investments. J. L. McKEEVER, 181 State-st.

SUMS FROM $200 TO $500 ON REAL ESTATE FOR short time. Loans closed immediately. HUGH ALEXANDER, JR., Attorney-at-Law, Room 7, 119 Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—$6,000 ON IMPROVED CHICAGO property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, AN INTEREST IN some bank. Address, with particulars, Z 43, Tribune office.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE security. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE—CITY BRANCH office, 172 and 174 Clark, up-stairs. Machines sold on monthly p'm'ts. Sewing given if desired. All kinds of attachments, oil, etc., at low prices. Machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFfice 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments; 10 per cent discount for cash.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 244 South Halsted-st., city agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..............$2.50
Tri-Weekly..........6.00 | Weekly..............2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. The Great Adelphi Company. Minstrelsy, Farce, and Variety.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of John Dillon. "The Lancashire Lass."

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lakeshore, foot of Adams street. "Paris by Moonlight." Afternoon and evening.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST. BASE BALL GROUNDS—Game between the White Stockings and Franklins for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS.—A special conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, will be held this Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at Asylum, for work on the order of the K. T. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.
B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this (Tuesday) evening, in their hall, No. 72 Monroe-st., for business and work. The fraternity cordially invited to meet with us.
C. H. CRANE, Sec'y.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER IS UNRIVALed as an advertising medium. Its Purchasers' Directory alone commends it to all business men.

$10 TO $1,000 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD pays 200 per cent a month. Send for particulars. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, July 28, 1874.

The companies that insured Staaden and Anderson, the alleged incendiaries, will probably join now in a general effort to stop careless underwriting.

No more of the Walker will case until Sept. 21. Lovers of strong meat will miss the daily reports of the proceedings in court. A file of Chicago papers of recent date would be a mine to the excellent Charles Reade. His admirers should see to it that he is placed in possession of the facts.

Judge Williams rendered a decision yesterday in a suit instituted by the heirs of the late Stephen A. Douglas for the recovery of certain property said to have illegally alienated from them. The ground of action was that the executor of the estate had an interest in a sale which was made by him. The Court awarded the property sold to Robert and Stephen Douglas, debarring the widow from participation because she had been guilty of laches.

The Peace Conference at Brussels opened yesterday, and sat for an hour. The sessions are to be held with closed doors. Recent files of the English papers are noticeable for the unanimity of opinion which they express concerning the wisdom of Lord Derby's policy in regard to this Conference. It seems to be generally treated as a menace to the naval powers, and much satisfaction is expressed that the representative sent by England will exercise merely the functions of an intelligent reporter.

In THE TRIBUNE of Sunday there was published a series of interviews with persons concerned in the promotion of the Citizens' Association. In one of these there were some remarks derogatory to the character of Mr. Emery A. Storrs, the Secretary of the Association, which furnish us occasion to say that we have good reason to believe that this brilliant young lawyer has, since he joined the Good Templars, some months since, made a most commendable and thus far successful effort to reform those personal habits which alone have prevented him from taking an exalted position in society and in the State.

News from the Custer expedition to the Black Hills was received at the Army Headquarters in this city yesterday. At the time of writing, the expedition was 170 miles in a direct line from Lincoln, and within about 12 miles of the Montana boundary. It had suffered no molestation from Indians. The country traversed is said to be most beautiful, excellent for grazing and general farming. Some sections are described in terms that are really enthusiastic. Little is said of the scientific results thus far reached, but this could hardly have been expected in a military report sent by telegraph. There is every reason to expect that these will be entirely satisfactory.

Messrs. Egan and Karls have been chosen by the Common Council to superintend the construction of the new Court-House and City-Hall. The County Commissioners have already elected Egan, and will doubtless agree to Karls without a murmur. This is a fair divide, as far as it goes, between the Irish and German voters. It might go further. A school-census, or something of the kind less ironical in its relation to the principles involved, might be taken; and it would then be an easy thing for Germans and Irishmen to do the whole work in exact proportion to the "claims" of the two nationalities. These claims, of course, are derived from the power of wielding the brute vote.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has given to a newspaper reporter something new in regard to the charges against Mr. Beecher. She says that Mr. Tilton made to her and Mrs. Bullard, about a year before the Woodhull's publication, the same statement in substance as he has given to the public; that on the same night Mrs. Tilton confessed to Miss Susan B. Anthony her criminal relations to Mr. Beecher; that Mr. Sam Wilkeson, who a few days ago charged Tilton with attempting blackmail, knew of the truth several years ago, and assisted in securing concealment. Mrs. Stanton dealt roughly by Mr. Wilkeson, saying that his reasons for wishing to hush up the scandal were that he was a stockholder in Plymouth Church, the *Christian Union*, and the "Life of Christ." Persons to whom Mrs. Stanton is known need not be assured that her character for veracity is above reproach.

The Chicago produce markets were rather slow yesterday, except in corn. Mess pork was in moderate demand, and $1.00 higher, closing at $23.25 cash, and $23.50 seller September. Lard was quiet and steady, closing at $11.75@11.80 cash or seller August. Meats were moderately active and firm, at 7¼@7⅜c for shoulders, 9⅛c for short ribs, 10@10⅛c for short clear, and 12@12½c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and stronger, at 96c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and weak, at 2¼@2⅜c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was very quiet, and unchanged. Wheat was quiet and a shade easier, closing at $1.08¼ cash, $1.05¾@1.05⅞ seller the month, and $1.16 for No. 2 Minnesota. Corn was less active, and ¼@½c lower, closing firm at 63½c cash, and 61¼@61⅜c seller August. Oats were quiet and ¾@1c lower, closing at 47c for old, 43c for new, and 35½c seller August. Rye was quiet and 6c higher, at 90c. Barley was quiet and firmer, closing at $1.05 cash or seller September. Hogs in scant supply, and sold at 5c advance. Sales at $6.50@7.05. Cattle were quiet and steady. Sheep dull and unchanged.

The resolutions adopted by the National Board of Underwriters at their recent meeting in New York have come to hand, and are published elsewhere. They are a recommendation to the insurance companies belonging to the Board to withdraw their Chicago agencies on Oct. 1, unless certain specified reforms are made by the city authorities. These reform measures are the extending of the fire-limits to the city-limits; the passage of a stringent building law; the complete reorganization of the Fire Department; the increase of water facilities; the establishment of a Fire-Marshal's Bureau, charged with investigation into the origin of fires, and power to punish incendiaries; the passage of a law which shall secure the gradual removal of the lumber-yards and special hazards to isolated localities. Every one of these demands is reasonable. They are pressed respectfully and yet with an earnestness of language that leaves no room for doubt as to the sincerity of the Board. The city cannot afford to treat them disdainfully, or to assume that the insurance business has any direct connection with general philanthropy. The insurance business is based on that cardinal motive in all political economy, an enlightened selfishness. The same kind of a mentor should be consulted by the city in its dealings with the companies.

THE PITTSBURG FLOOD.

The brief telegraphic announcement in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday of heavy rains in and about Pittsburg gave no intimation of the frightful disaster which is reported in detail this morning. Pittsburg is situated at the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers, with steep hills all about it. Allegheny City is on the opposite shore of the Allegheny River, to the northwest of the city. The hill-sides are intersected at irregular intervals with runs or gulches, which form natural channels for any large waterfall from above. The heavy rains of Sunday night filled these gulches, and the water swept down the hills with resistless impetuosity, carrying death and desolation in its course. The area over which this flood is said to have extended is described as from 20 to 25 miles in diameter, and astonishment is expressed that the torrents did not sweep down over the entire city. As it was, the damage done was confined mainly to the less attractive suburbs of Pittsburg and Allegheny City, including Temperanceville and one or two other neighboring boroughs. The devastated district was filled up with slaughter-houses, small manufacturing establishments, and the homes of the working classes. The value of the property destroyed is not, therefore, so great as if the flood had reached other and richer sections of the city. But this is insignificant as compared to the loss of life. More than 100 bodies have already been recovered; it is known that nearly 150 lives have been lost; and it is believed with good reason that 200 men, women, and children have perished.

Verily, this is an age of flood, fire, and fury. The Pittsburg horror is one of a class over which we can only mourn. It seems to belong to the category of catastrophes which are called unavoidable. When such a storm comes suddenly upon a city, as did this, and Nature provides the channels for a free passage on its way of destruction, there is nothing to be said that will atone for the sufferings it brought with it, not even in the way of pointing out protection for the future. The flood carried everything before it. Its force was as great, sudden, and impetuous as that of the Mill River Reservoir when it broke away from its barriers. There was no running away from it. It washed away iron bridges, picked up houses and set them down in new places, tore up stones in the street to assist in the work of destruction, and even overturned stone walls which vainly endeavored to impede its angry progress. Strong men were helpless as children, and women died from fright. People who had gone to church returned to find their homes swept away, and might have gone back to church to thank God they had left those homes in time to save their lives. The scenes and incidents related of this great trial have all the varied and terrible interest of great struggles for life, and, in reading the accounts that come to us we can only rejoice that the City of Pittsburg escaped. The theory of a water-spout or cloud-burst is advanced, not without plausibility, as the explanation of the flood; of this we speak in another article. But, whatever the final explanation may be, the disaster seems to have been a kind that cannot be averted by human skill or forethought.

INCENDIARISM.

The fire on North Clark street yesterday morning seems to have been a clear case of incendiarism. The house was one of those small frame buildings permitted to be erected within the old fire-limits after the fire of 1871, and belongs to the class subject to be taken down under the notice given by the Board of Public Works. Nicholas Staaden occupies the building, No. 219 North Clark street, as a retail hardware store. He was insured in various companies in the sum of $14,000 on his stock of goods, fixtures, and building. The fire was discovered in time to extinguish it. The police and firemen who entered the building discovered also the preparations for its destruction, and these were so extraordinary and so complete that we have thought them worthy of a particular description, and to explain them we give a diagram of the premises as found by the police. On one side of the store was a box of rags saturated with kerosene, and near it a box of resin, from which was a line of kerosene-soaked rags to a pile of kindling-wood in the rear part of the store, the wood also prepared with kerosene. On the other side of the store was a stove loaded with kerosene rags and a charge of powder, and inside in the stove was found a lighted candle; a box of resin was placed near by, and from the stove was laid a fuse to three kegs of powder. From the stove was also laid a line of rags, soaked with kerosene, extending back to the pile of kindling-wood. The preparations were sufficient to blow up a five-story warehouse. Had it succeeded, no one would ever have been able to tell what caused the fire. It is evident that whoever made these preparations intended that there should be no failure. In case the lighted candle failed to communicate with the rags and powder in the stove, and thus lead to a general explosion, the fire started in the box on the other side of the room was expected to communicate at first, by means of the line of oiled rags, to the kindling wood, and back by the other line of rags to the kegs of powder. Fortunately, the fire was discovered as soon as it blazed up, and before it had time to communicate with the means of destruction. Staaden has been arrested, and, among the many circumstances alleged against him, it is claimed that the amount of his insurance far exceeded the value of the stock in store, and that he sent his family away from the city last week. His name is also connected with the firing of other premises occupied by him. We do not propose to discuss the guilt of Staaden now. He is in the hands of the law. What we wish to call attention to is the unquestionable evidence of incendiarism furnished by the materials and their arrangement in this store. It would have required but a few minutes longer time to have placed the causes of this fire beyond all discovery. The building would have been torn to pieces, and the wreck would have been ablaze.

If anything more than the Staaden case were necessary to awaken the city authorities to the dangers of the times, and to convict the insurance companies of careless underwriting, it was furnished a few hours later by the discovery of another attempt at arson. This occurred in the South Division. The facts are irresistible. A fire broke out in a frame house on Portland avenue, but it was almost immediately subdued without the aid of the Department. An inspection of the premises showed that a large wax taper had been placed on a pile of kindling-wood and paper, and left to burn. The occupant of the apartments was a man named Anderson. He had given the keys of his rooms to a family overhead about an hour before the discovery of the flames, with the explanation that his own wife and children were away and he was about to begin his day's work at a distance. The presumption is that the person who lit the tall wax candle had reason to know there would be nobody in the Anderson part of the house when the kindling-wood was reached. It is hardly necessary to add that Anderson was well insured, and the family overhead was not.

Thus have two attempts at arson been discovered in a single morning. They tend to show that, under the mystery which surrounds the origin of fires occurring seemingly without cause, there is often incendiarism, and incendiarism of that deliberate kind which provides for the destruction of all ordinary evidences by which it may be established. While it does not follow that every unexplainable case of fire is due to arson, we have the evidence that arson is a not uncommon crime, and that it furnishes a sufficient explanation of fires which on any other hypothesis are unaccountable. In this case, whoever may be found guilty of this deliberate preparation for the firing and destruction of the building, should meet such condign punishment as will at least deter others who may be contemplating a like crime.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

The newspapers which are still busy in suppressing the Rebellion and abolishing slavery are in ecstasies over the White Leagues of the South. They use it as the old gentleman with a story about a gun used his foot. He would stamp on the floor, start up, and say: "Eh, eh, what's that?—a gun? Well, speaking of guns reminds me," etc. So the truly loyal editor writes "White League," looks at it, and shrieks in print: "White League! Ah, traitors. Here, help! Save the Republic! Stuff the ballot-boxes again, back up the carpet-baggers, help the rogues,—help them, or that dreadful, disloyal League will destroy the glorious Union, the blood-sealed greenback, and the ransomed colored brother, by actually establishing honest government in the South!" It is a frightful prospect. The shrieking journalists sketch it again and again. The raw-head-and-bloody-bones story has a fearful fascination to them. They are half-persuaded that they believe what they write.

We have already condemned the idea of the White League. Race should be the last consideration in politics. Moreover, the whites are not strong enough, in the worst-governed States, to right their wrongs alone. But we protest against the doctrine so industriously taught that these Leagues have been formed with malice prepense, without provocation, for the sake of maltreating the negroes, and of doing by bullets what ballots cannot accomplish. The fact is that the white Southerners have borne insult and outrage long and patiently. *Mutatis mutandis*, Chicago would have long since been in revolt had she had New Orleans' fate. The whites have seen unutterable corruption among their rulers, and have been howled down when they feebly protested. They have seen sworn election-returns changed, from hour to hour, to meet the news of Opposition gains in outlying parts of the State. They have seen a drunken Judge, backed by bayonets, put into power a Governor whom all America knows was never elected. Negro insolence has grown with white subjection. The defeat of the Civil-Rights bill at Washington was followed by a storm of vituperation by Southern blacks and their allies against Southern whites. Davenport, the colored Chancery Clerk of Vicksburg County, made a speech to a negro audience which loudly cheered his passionate declaration that the white race must yield to the coming man, the negro. He named the daughters of the first white families of the city, and coarsely predicted their future marriage with men of his race. Similar speeches have been made in the Mississippi Legislature. T. W. Cardozo, Mississippi State Superintendent of Education, a colored carpet-bagger from South Carolina, publishes in Fred Douglass' *Era* the statement that it is "better that the whole State of Tennessee should be reduced to ashes" than that the Civil-Rights bill should fail. Such violent language has been the rule. It is but natural that the whites, thus attacked by the blacks, should accept the issue forced upon them. The whole trouble in Vicksburg, on account of which Gov. Davis has asked for a garrison of United States troops, was the work of the colored population. At least, it seems so. After due allowance has been made for the exaggerations of both sides, the true story is apparently about as follows: The city, with a valuation of $6,000,000, owes $1,000,000. Taxation is enormous, and business is crushed under it. Last month, the negroes nominated a city ticket. Ten of the thirteen nominees are black. The white man proposed for Mayor is under indictment for perjury and blackmailing. A ticket of white men was at once proposed. Then Davenport made the speech already referred to. The city was in commotion over it, but there was no rioting. The negro militia patrolled the streets and arrested all the whites they could catch. Then, and not till then, did the whites organize. Their patrols are acting with the police. It is predicted that the election of Aug. 4 will be quiet, and that not twenty white men will vote the negro ticket. When such conditions exist, a "White League" or something like it is the almost inevitable result. Yet it would have been wiser for the whites to have nominated a ticket composed of men of both races. They cannot crush dishonesty alone. They have not enough votes. Let them make common cause with the colored men who have wit enough to see the abyss into which the negro-ridden States are plunging. But if such men are not to be found, if the honest negroes prefer to cling to their race rather than to their characters, then the whole South may be forced into the attitude of the Mobile *Register*, when it says:

> The people of Alabama have been resisting this issue for years, and now they have to decide between thrashing the negro party at the polls and seizing the reins of Government, or sinking into the domestic hell of South Carolina and Louisiana. *Mutatis mutandis*, we apprehend that New York and Massachusetts would not stop a hundredth part of a minute to debate the question.

CLOUD-BURSTS.

Within the last few years the breaking of water-spouts,—if that is a proper name for the phenomenon,—like that which desolated a town in Nevada last week, has been frequently noticed. Nor is it confined to mountainous districts. A few years ago a water-spout, or the bursting of a cloud, caused very serious damage near the bridge of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway across the Rock River, three miles west of Dixon; and a similar disaster also befell the same road a few miles east of Dixon. There is an abundance of evidence in most parts of the country that they have occurred in all of its past history. Especially is this true along the line of the Pacific Railway. Broad beds of streams perfectly dry are common in the Black Hills and Rocky Mountain districts, which show plainly the action of terrible torrents not many years previous. Experienced railway-men have given it as their opinion that sufficient allowance is not made in the construction of our roads to let off the water in such cases. A similar disaster occurred in Southern Minnesota recently, where very considerable damage was done, and a few years since the President of the Michigan Southern Railway and many passengers came near losing their lives, not far from Mishawaka, from the same cause. Several persons in the car next to them were drowned.

Some years earlier, a portion of the City of Denver, Col., was submerged in the night-time by a flood coming down the valley of Cherry Creek, of which the inhabitants had had no previous warning. A cloud had burst on the side of the mountain so far distant that no sign of its existence could be discerned, and spilled its contents into the upper valley of Cherry Creek. This creek had been dry for many years—so dry that its bed had been surveyed and laid off in town lots and built upon, constituting, indeed, one of the most thickly-settled parts of Denver. The flood struck the town shortly after midnight, and in an instant of time swept off every vestige of human habitation and handicraft in the old bed of the creek and adjacent thereto, destroying many lives and a large amount of property, which was hurled into the South Platte, which latter stream was raised several feet in a few minutes.

Probably nothing can be done to ward off the calamities that often result from "cloud-bursts" or water-spouts, but they certainly are worthy of careful study. Some rules may possibly be drawn from the appearance of the clouds, by which people whose homes may be located in valleys liable to inundation may be warned in time to reach a place of safety. The phenomenon of a cloud-burst consists of the sudden, perhaps instantaneous, condensation of a vast quantity of warm moisture in the atmosphere by coming in contact with the cold side of a mountain, or with a current of cold air. It is not improbable that the awful disaster at Pittsburg on Sunday was identical in its nature with the cloud-bursts of Colorado, Arizona, and Nevada.

THE FREEDMEN OF RUSSIA.

A committee of inquiry has been investigating the condition of the emancipated serfs of Russia. Its conclusions are somewhat gloomy. The morality and the comfort of the peasants in the Northwest have sensibly increased, but this holds true of no other part of the country. Nay, there is an exception in the Northwest. The inhabitants of the marshy lowlands show no signs of improvement. Buckle, who was the first Englishman to formulate the influence of the physical aspects of a country upon its inhabitants, would rejoice in this as a proof of his theories. Elsewhere in Russia, a slight gain in comfort has not been accompanied by any increased thoroughness of work or better method of living. In the North, the East, and the Centre, no material advance can be detected, while the standard of morality has either stood still or sunk. There is an enormous consumption of fiery liquors, except in the South. All gatherings, political, social, judicial, even religious, serve as pretexts for intoxication. So far is this carried that a criminal is apt to be sentenced, in atonement for his fault, to treat his Judges to drinks! This lack of advance under freedom has been largely seized upon by the whilom foes of emancipation. The attribute every evil to the decree that struck the fetters from the serfs. They are partially right. No law can change children into men in a day. When a man has been dwarfed by serfdom for many years, he will be very likely to fail to comprehend the blessings of freedom and to abuse them.

There are, however, other reasons. Climatic causes produce intemperance. The lack of education degrades the whole race of peasants. The standard of comfort has been lowered by centuries of want. The ex-serfs are content with little. No desire spurs them on. Again, the land laws practically prevent individuals from becoming land-owners. Russia is organized into communes. The land has been transferred from the nobility to the communes. Many evils result from this. The peasant had one tyrant over him. He now has hundreds of petty tyrants. He can acquire no land in his own name, no matter what price he may offer for it, unless two-thirds the residents in his commune agree to the sale. The result is that scarcely any sales have been made. No peasant can leave his commune unless he pays up his full share of the indemnity which the commune pays in yearly installments to the ex-owners of its lands. When he cannot do this he is still bound to the soil. The communal offices are largely sought. Their occupants grow mysteriously rich. The "servants of the people" are said to steal more than the servants of the seigneur once did. The peasant's burdens are certainly heavier than before. The national taxes are nearly all ground out of him. Of one impost, which yields the Government 208,000,000 roubles (about $166,000,000), one-sixteenth falls upon the noble land-owners. The peasants pay 195,000,000. In many places the revenue of the communal lands will not pay the taxes on them. In some cases, the tax is four or five times as great as the revenue. As the commune is responsible, as a whole, for the payment of taxes, the more wealthy peasants decline to use their money productively, lest their goods should be seized to make up for the deficits of their poorer neighbors. They hide their wealth. The climate has changed for the worse in many localities, because the forests have been recklessly cut down. Surrounded by such a complication of new evils, it is not strange that the peasant seeks forgetfulness in drink. It is evident that the work of emancipation has been bunglingly done. In fact, a French critic, writing in the *Journal des Economiste*, says: "What remains to be done is neither less important nor less difficult than what has been done."

MACMAHON AND FRANCE.

MacMahon has at last seen that the French people cannot agree upon a form of government. Neither Republicans, Monarchists, nor Bonapartists are in a majority sufficiently strong to carry the country. But they are numerous enough to quarrel incessantly, much to the injury of unfortunate France. French politicians are all by the ears. It has seemed the whole time as if the President of the Republic would be the happiest of men if somebody could be found to replace him. He would willingly forsake the court for the camp. In the court he is a fish out of water. In the camp he is at home. But the man to save France and give her a government is not forthcoming. MacMahon is tired of waiting. He is beginning to let Frenchmen feel that they have tried long enough to find a successor. French politicians, Orleanists, Bourbonists, Bonapartists, Republicans, are aware that the old soldier has observed their failure and their incompetency. He is satisfied now, since facts have opened his eyes to the real state of affairs, that his own is the only government France is ready to receive. He has been named the ruler of France for the space of seven years, and he has made up his mind, it would seem, that he shall continue to rule till the time prescribed by the law establishing the Septennate has elapsed. He is therefore putting a quietus on Monarchists, Bonapartists, and Republicans alike. The Marshal has been very friendly to Count de Chambord; but even the Count, by his late manifesto claiming to be by birth the rightful King of France, has incurred his displeasure. Indeed, the letter of De Chambord came well-nigh producing a political crisis, and making a worse mess of French politics than they are at the present time. Were it not for the belief now prevalent, that MacMahon has the ability to hold all parties and factions in the country in check, and that he is fully determined to exercise his ability in that direction, the letter of Henry V. would have been attended by some very serious consequences. The Assembly and MacMahon are not very friendly, and there are not wanting those who think that a *coup d'etat* is contemplated by the Marshal-President. The *coup d'etat* would consist in the violent dissolution of the Assembly. Such a dissolution would be illegal, but it is the general impression that the country would support the President in it. The *Union*, which published De Chambord's manifesto, was suspended for fifteen days, for, as it expresses it, obeying the orders of the King,—that is, of the man who calls himself Henry V.

If MacMahon should dissolve the French Assembly, and claim the right to rule France for seven years, he would probably be doing one of the few acts that can bring peace and prosperity to France. He seems to be the only power which a majority of the nation will obey or acknowledge as their leader. Under such circumstances, he has at least one undoubted title to govern.

ROME AND GERMANY.

The German Catholics have held a meeting in Mayence, and issued a pronunciamento not in all things favorable to the German Empire. Bismarck has read it, and his fears that his French enemies have found an ally in Germany are confirmed, if they needed confirmation. The Catholics assembled at Mayence have raised the standard of rebellion against the principles of the German Constitution. While this demonstration was going on at Mayence, the Pope was exhibiting himself at Rome from a window of his palace to the crowd who demanded his blessing, telling them he was a prisoner, and expressing the hope that he would yet be free. At the same time or thereabouts, the Catholicism of the Bavarian Chambers was breaking out in speeches foreboding dissolution to the Empire. It is not probable that the utterances of a few Catholics assembled at Mayence, of an aged priest at Rome, and of a few Bavarian representatives, can shake the German Empire or add very much to the discomfort of Bismarck. Germany has undertaken to nationalize the Catholic Church within its boundaries. It is not likely that it will succeed, since even German Catholics do not care for a peculiarly German religion. But whether it succeeds or not in its efforts in this direction, it should be prepared to accept the consequences of its attempt. It should not expect that when Catholics meet at Mayence or the German Bishops at Fulda, they should break forth into acclamations over the ecclesiastical legislation of the Reichstag, or, after the example of Lord Russell, send a message of sympathy to the Emperor in his contest with Rome. Catholic clergymen and Catholic laymen will not be likely to pass resolutions approving of the imprisonment of Archbishop Ledochowski or the expatriation of the Jesuits. And yet this is, it seems, precisely what the German press anticipates.

The three facts above referred to are interpreted by some as the foreboding of another Thirty Years' War. Already the old battle-flags are seen waving. By the ominous light of recent events may be observed the contending armies of 250 years ago that desolated Germany and made her one of the poorest nations in the world. From Paris and Rome, the headquarters of Germany's enemy, orders, we are told, are issued. Richelieu and Father Joseph are replaced now by Falloux, Dupanloup, and Beckx. How far the lines of the enemy extend into Germany is not known; but there are those who claim to be convinced that the first battles are to be fought in South Germany. The work of France is being done by German Catholics. It is done in a manner all the more injurious to Germany, as the enemies are those of her own household. Germany is growing uneasy. She knows that France is preparing for the next great conflict. She knows, too, that the enthusiasm for the Empire is, if anything, on the wane. She must pick the bone with Rome and France at the same time. It looks as if she would soon find a chance to do so. Should Catholic Bavaria desert her in her hour of need—a not probable contingency—she need not be surprised. She has sown persecution; she will reap disaffection, perhaps disloyalty.

WHAT THE COMET IS MADE OF.

Coggia's comet has left us, and is now some 30 degrees south from the sun. Its tail is now visible to dwellers in the Southern Hemisphere, and in another day or two the nucleus will flash into the view of observers in Australia and South America. We find the following in a late issue of the London *Times*, written by George M. Seabroke, the Astronomer at Rugby, England. It will be observed that his deductions are almost exactly in accord with those already published in THE TRIBUNE, made by our "home talent":

> The nucleus, or bright point of the comet, gave a continuous spectrum, or light of all colors. The fan-shaped part preceding the nucleus gave also a faint continuous spectrum crossed by three bright bands, showing the presence of light of three different colors only. From the faint part preceding the fan there was a spectrum of three bands only; and in the spectrum of the tail, now some five millions of miles long, the same bands appeared, together with a faint continuous spectrum. The interpretation of these results is briefly this: A continuous spectrum shows the presence of either a solid, liquid, or gas at high pressure, so the nucleus consists of one of these three, most probably of a solid—whether a solid ball or a thick cluster of small bodies does not appear, but the latter is more probable. The faint continuous spectrum of the fan shows a constitution similar to that of the nucleus, and it is probably a more diffused cluster of small bodies, but the bright bands from it show the presence of a gas, and they are similar to the bands found in the spectrum of an incandescent gas consisting of carbon and hydrogen, such as the blue base of a gas flame; so there is evidence here of a hydro-carbon in a gaseous state mixed with these small bodies forming the fan. The bands only from the part preceding the fan show the presence of this gas extending beyond the solid particles. The spectrum of the tail is evidence of its gaseous nature, but it also contains a certain quantity of solid particles sufficient to give the faint continuous spectrum. Of late years it has been shown that certain comets and clusters of meteorites, such as give us those showers of August and November, travel on the same paths through space, and it is highly probable that some of the large comets mentioned by the ancients are now represented by flocks of meteorites; and now we have another clue to the constitution of comets,—namely, that they are clusters of meteorites surrounded by a hydro-carbon gas. How this gas obtains its luminosity it is difficult to say, but it seems possible that a gas need not always be heated, in our ordinary sense, in order to render it luminous.

THE CROPS.

Reports from Various Quarters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 27.—The very heavy thunder-storm last night ended the long-continued drought, and insured the safety of the corn crop. The chinch-bugs had done some damage, but the rain has drowned them out, and corn prospects are excellent. The crop will probably yield 50 to 60 bushels to the acre.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 27.—An intelligent farmer of the southern part of LaSalle Township says that unless copious rains visit the southern part of LaSalle County this week corn in that region will not amount to more than half a crop, and that potatoes will prove an almost total failure. No prospect of rain has yet appeared.

OMAHA, Neb., July 27.—Additional reports from all sections of the State relative to the grasshoppers are very discouraging. In Dawson County there will not be enough corn raised for seed. The corn, bean, and potato crops of the Pawnee Indians were totally destroyed. Without additional aid from the Government they cannot but suffer most severely. The grasshoppers will reach the river by Thursday, clearing everything.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 27.—Kankakee County is in a deplorable condition. No rain has visited us for weeks, and vegetation is literally burning up. The fields are as brown as in Indian summer. Corn is rolling and turning yellow. Already one-half of the crop has been hopelessly ruined, and but a few days are left in which to insure the remainder. Within the past three days two fires have been started in fields adjoining the railroads by sparks from passing locomotives. On Saturday last, the thermometer stood at 103 degrees in the shade; a hot wind swept over the country, withering vegetation like a blast from a furnace. Truly, our prospects, so fair six weeks ago, are now disheartening.

The Cotton Crop in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27.—The cotton caterpillars have made their appearance in force in Orangeburg County, in the interior of this State, as well as on the coast. Unfavorable weather and the lateness of the crop make planters apprehensive that the worm will do serious harm.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. George W. Morris.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GILMAN, Ill., July 27.—The Hon. George W. Morris, of Onarga, formerly of Cook County, and one of the wealthiest men in this section, died suddenly at Seneca, Kan., to-day.

Commodore Thompson Daragh Shaw.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Commodore Thompson Daragh Shaw, a retired officer of the navy, died yesterday at Germantown, aged 75 years.

Anselm Rothschild.

VIENNA, July 27.—Anselm Rothschild died today.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The audience at Hooley's Theatre last evening reminded one of the palmier days of the legitimate comedy in this charming house, or of the not less notable success of the Adelphi during the past season. Inasmuch as every night of the new variety combination under Mr. Grover's management is a ladies' night, the sight of so many of the other sex was not a surprise. Mr. Grover, while he has been driven to organize a company in haste, has displayed that fertility in expedients which renders him so formidable an opponent among managers. The same ingenuity which drove the champions of the East from Chicago routed and despondent has collected the materials of different phases of the drama, and judiciously blended them into one entertainment of a very enjoyable description. It is not surprising that his name as a manager should guarantee an overflowing house on an opening night, but it is surprising that the performance, with such little time for organization, should be so agreeable. As stated Sunday, Mr. Grover has combined for one evening's entertainment the most attractive features of negro-minstrelsy and variety business, and has added to them a strong element in a farce by a comedian of great popularity—Mr. C. B. Bishop. The minstrel feature of the entertainment consists of the ordinary first part, with Carter, Sarridge, Courtwright, Wilson, and Kayne in comic and pathetic ditties. Then come Wayne and Lovely in their inimitable songs and dances. The variety feature commences with a Swedish cantatrice of no very great merit. Nicolo Norton, the juggler, is an excellent feature, and deserves a good mention. Sanford and Moulton, the musical mokes, are well known, and where known must be admired. The operatic sketch, "A Terrible Fix," is at once legitimate and burlesque, and gives Miss Wren and James Collins an excellent opportunity. Billy Courtwright has been a favorite in this city ever since he arrived, and deserves the position he holds in the public favor. His sketch of "My Only Friend" we have taken occasion to notice before, and briefly refer to it as an excellent, pathetic piece of negro-minstrelsy. Miss Jennie Morgan completes the variety performance. The performance concludes with Bishop's rollicking farce of "Wanted—1,000 Young Milliners," which will ever be associated with Bishop's plump figure and rather well-developed limbs. The bill is a good one, but will be changed Thursday to make room for more novelties.

A STOCK RAID IN WYOMING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., July 27.—Gen. Ord has a telegram that the Indians yesterday run off seventy horses from the range a short distance west of Medicine Bow, Wyoming. War parties of Cheyennes and Arrapahoes have been seen near Rawlins. Nothing has been heard of Capt. Wessels, who went after the Indians that attacked the miners at Seminole.

THE COUNCIL.

Egan and Karls Elected Court-House Architects.

The Matter Forced Through in the Face of All Opposition.

Miscellaneous Business Transacted.

The Council met in regular session yesterday evening, President Dixon in the chair.

After the receipt of a communication from the Mayor relative to the demands of the National Board of Underwriters, given elsewhere, the regular routine was taken up.

STREET-EXTENSIONS, ETC.

Orders were passed for an ordinance for opening Park avenue from Stanton avenue to California avenue; also to fill and pave Madison street from Webster avenue to California avenue.

An ordinance granting the right to lay a street railway on North avenue, from Milwaukee avenue to the city limits, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Board of Public Works reported that, before a sewer can be laid on Ashland avenue, filling will have to done at a cost of $27,[illegible].

HEALING INJURIES.

The Finance Committee reported, recommending the payment of $2,000 to Gustav Schult, for damages received by him in falling from an unguarded sidewalk on Dearborn street. The report was concurred in.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Committee on Railroads reported, recommending that the Corporation Counsel assist property-owners along the line of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad in obtaining damages sustained by the right of way. Concurred in.

The same Committee reported recommending that permission be granted to run a freight engine from the Great Eastern Railway track to the German burying-ground. Laid over.

The same Committee reported that the Council has no power to compel street-railway companies to pay license for cars. Concurred in.

STREET NUMBERS.

An ordinance was passed authorizing the Board of Public Works to change street numbers when in their judgement it becomes necessary.

THE INDIANA STREET RAILROAD.

Majority and minority reports from the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, were received, on the subject of the street-railway track on West Indiana street, the majority recommending that permission be granted, and the minority adversely thereto. Both reports were laid over.

COURT-HOUSE ARCHITECTS.

Ald. Hildreth moved that the Council proceed to elect two Court-House architects.

Ald. Lynch moved that three be elected.

Ald. Sidwell moved to indefinitely postpone action in the matter. The motion was lost, the only affirmative votes being those of Ald. Sidwell, Stone, Clark, Schaffner, Corcoran, and Jonas.

Ald. Schaffner moved that five architects be elected.

Ald. Cullerton insisted that the proper course was to vote on concurrence in the report of the Committee on Public Buildings, which recommends the election of two architects.

Ald. Stout moved that the report be placed on file.

Ald. Cullerton moved to concur in the report.

Ald. Fitzgerald moved to amend by electing three architects. This was ruled out of order.

Ald. Schaffner hoped the report would be placed on file, and that the subject matter would be postponed. Nobody had any money to pay ordinary taxes. No interest would suffer by postponement, excepting that of a few architects, and the property immediately surrounding the Court-House Square. Give the people a chance to recover from their prostration.

Ald. Richardson said the same speech was made last Monday night, and it would be a pity to have it made twice for nothing.

Ald. Hildreth said, for Ald. Schaffner's comfort, that it would be three or four years before the rebuilding of the Court-House would draw away any trade from the Pacific Hotel. The people demanded that the $600,000 of Court-House money should be expended.

Ald. Campbell inquired if the chief of the People's party was not getting 4 per cent on that money.

Ald. Hildreth hoped he was, and moved the previous question.

The motion to place the report on file was lost by a vote of 14 to 21, as follows:

Yeas—Warren, Sidwell, Stone, T. F. Bailey, Clark, White, Quirk, Stout, Schaffner, Cannon, Murphy, Lynch, Corcoran, Jonas—14.

Nays—Richardson, Foley, Coey, Fitzgerald, Schmitz, Reidy, McClory, Cullerton, M. B. Bailey, Hildreth, O'Brien, Woodman, Kehoe, Miner, Heath, Campbell, Cleveland, Eckhardt, Mahr, Lengacher, Mr. President—21.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

The Chair appointed Ald. Hildreth, Cannon, and Schmitz as tellers.

Nominations were made as follows: By Ald. M. B. Bailey, P. J. Egan; by Ald. Fitzgerald, H. L. Gay; by Ald. Stone, W. H. Wilcox; by Ald. Hildreth, Thomas Tilley; by Ald. Schaffner, Theodore Karls; by Ald. Heath, W. W. Boyington; by Ald. Woodman, O. L. Wheelock; by Ald. Jonas, Mr. York.

Ald. Campbell called attention to the fact that no Scandinavian had been nominated.

It was moved and carried that the first ballot be an informal one. It resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	62
Egan	20
Karls	14
Boyington	12
Tilley	9
Wilcox	2
Wheelock	2
Gay	1
York	1
Clark	1

The first formal ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of Aldermen voting	34
Necessary to a choice	18
Egan	19
Karls	15
Boyington	13
Tilley	11
Wilcox	1

The Chairman announced that Mr. Egan was elected.

Ald. Cullerton, Woodman, and Campbell vehemently protested that this ruling was incorrect, as both architects must be chosen by the same ballot. Attention was called to the fact that in several cases single ballots were cast. They insisted that these single ballots were not legal.

Ald. Campbell moved to declare the ballot void, and require two separate names on each ballot.

Ald. Schaffner insisted that the single ballots must be thrown out as illegal.

The Chair ruled that single ballots were legal.

Ald. Campbell denounced such a ruling as a fraud and an outrage, and showed how the single ballot could work in this way.

Ald. Woodman hoped that Egan's friends would accept an honorable plan, and declare the vote just taken informal.

The motion to declare the ballot void was carried.

The question then arose as to whether single ballots could be received.

Ald. Woodman moved that no ballot be received unless it contained two different names. The motion prevailed.

The first legal ballot was then taken, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	35
Necessary to a choice	18
Karls	27
Egan	25
Boyington	15
Tilley	4
Cochrane	2

The Chair announced that Messrs. Karls and Egan were duly elected.

Ald. Schaffner moved that the Council proceed to the election of a third architect, and nominated W. W. Boyington.

Ald. Hildreth moved to lay this motion on the table. The motion prevailed, with the following vote:

Yeas—Warren, Reidy, McClory, Hildreth, O'Brien, T. F. Bailey, Kehoe, White, Heath, Quirk, Cleveland, Eckhardt, Mahr, Stout, Lengacher, Cannon, Murphy, Mr. President—18.

Nays—Richardson, Foley, Coey, Fitzgerald, Sidwell, Stone, Schmitz, Cullerton, M. B. Bailey, Clark, Woodman, Miner, Campbell, Schaffner, Lynch, Corcoran, Jonas—17.

The Council then adjourned.

LIBEL AND RETRACTION.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 27.—The *Gazette*, of this city, published an article yesterday grossly libeling O. B. Wilkinson, Collector of Internal Revenue of this district. Wilkinson immediately called on Mrs. Amanda Corby, proprietress of the paper, informed her that the article was false in every particular, and demanded an unqualified retraction, or he would bring an action for libel. A complete retraction in to-morrow's *Gazette* is promised.

FOREIGN.

Fresh Turmoil Yesterday in the French Assembly.

Motion for a Dissolution or the Constitutional Bills.

Fourth Day's Session of the Brussels Conference.

The Bishop of Posen Condemned to 15 Months' Imprisonment.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 27.—At the session of the Assembly to-day, the benches of the Right were well filled, the absent members having returned. The Committee on Parliamentary Initiative made its report on the resolutions for a dissolution, recommending that the Assembly proceed to constitute a government or dissolve. After a scene of intense excitement the debate was adjourned until Wednesday. It is anticipated that consideration of the budget will occupy the Assembly until Aug. 8, about which time the House will adjourn until Nov. 15. The interval will be shorter than was expected, because the Conservatives fear that a long recess will incline the Left Centre to support a dissolution. The deputies in favor of dissolution are confident of success after the recess, and believe their opponents will have a bare majority on Wednesday, when the resolutions come to a vote.

BELGIUM.

VIENNA, July 27.—A special dispatch reports that a majority of the delegates to the Brussels International Peace Congress have arrived. To-day's session, the opening one, will be devoted to an exchange of credentials and other formal preliminaries. Sir Alfred Horsford is the representative of Great Britain.

BRUSSELS, July 27.—The International Congress convened at noon to-day, and sat an hour. Baron Jomini was chosen President. It was decided that the sittings should be held with closed doors. The Congress adjourned until Thursday. A grand Congress will be given to the delegates to-morrow.

It is stated that Russia only desires the Congress assembled here to consider certain points of the programme. She does not insist on the adoption of the whole.

Borchgrave, Secretary of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Secretary of the Congress.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 27.—The statement is made on official authority that Prince Leopold is seriously ill, although there is no cause for alarm.

LONDON, July 27.—A committee of the Agricultural Laborers' Union have adopted a resolution declaring "that as we are not justified in appealing to the public for support for the locked-out laborers in the Eastern counties during the harvest, therefore [illegible] pending on their alternative of emigrating or de[illegible] own resources." The Committee [illegible] negotiating for easier terms of emigration to Canada.

DUBLIN, July 27.—John Mitchel has arrived [illegible] Cork. He is ill, but will come to Dublin Wednesday. Fenian Amnesty Association [illegible] are organizing a torchlight demonstration and banquet in his honor.

Martin, Member of Parliament for Meath, will resign his seat in favor of Mitchel.

LONDON, July 27.—Gaskell Bros., cotton merchants of Liverpool, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at £480,000.

The *Times'* dispatches from India say the prospect of the crops is most favorable notwithstanding the recent floods. Many deaths from cholera are reported in Burdwan.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 27.—Dr. Janizewski, Suffragan Bishop of Posen, has been arrested for violation of the ecclesiastical laws and condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment.

BERLIN, July 27.—Dispatches from Kissengen announce that the health of Prince Bismarck is improving, but his wound is yet unhealed.

Journals here say that war between Russia and China is inevitable, in consequence of the designs of the latter upon Kashgar.

CUBA.

HAVANA, July 27.—A fight recently took place between the Spanish troops and a body of the insurgents numbering from eighty to 90. The latter stood fire well, but were finally compelled to disperse with a loss of six killed and many wounded. The Spaniards had an officer slightly and four soldiers slightly wounded. A few days after the insurgents attacked Baire, the Spaniards surprised the band of Silvero Prado, and several were killed and twelve captured. Among the captured is a son of Prado. Minor skirmishes are reported in the Santiago district, in which ten armed men have been raiding and robbing dwellings and plantations.

The Captain-General has decreed the removal of the House of Correction to the Isle of Pines.

JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The steamer Alaska brings Yokohama dates to July 4. The Japanese steamer Fai Omaru was lost June 15, on the west coast, and twenty-seven lives were lost.

News from Formosa is that the Japanese are clearing the coast of Aborigines, and the Japanese war vessels are still on the Formosan coast.

The anniversary of American Independence was properly observed at Yokohama. A grand ball was given at the American Consulate.

The comet observed from Yokohama is looked upon by the Japanese as a favorable omen in connection with the war in Formosa. Sixteen of the Formosan tribes have come to terms with Japan, and accepted the flag of that country.

A Greek church has been opened by the Russian missionaries at Hakodadi.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 27.—Forty-one Carlists, most of them ecclesiastics or members of the nobility, have been arrested at Barcelona by way of reprisal against the inhuman conduct of the Carlists.

There is a report current here that the Carlists have again been beaten by the Republican troops, and sustained very heavy losses. Two companies of Carlists, who refused to surrender, were cut to pieces.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 27.—A shock of earthquake was felt here yesterday.

CRIME.

Burglars Frustrated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MT. VERNON, Ill., July 27.—A daring, but unsuccessful, attempt was made Saturday morning last, at Ashley, to rob the safe of Dr. W. C. Pace. The attempt was frustrated by the revelations of a man named Roach, who had been let into the arrangement by others named Ramsey and Chase. The plan adopted by the thieves, as divulged by Roach, was to have the Doctor called out of town about dark, and upon his return, to stop him and compel him to give up the keys to the vault, leaving Roach to guard him, while Ramsey and Chase went back and secured the plunder. The Doctor, however, had too much information for the rascals, and laid a trap for them. He had procured for the occasion an old key, similar in appearance to the one used in his safe; but which would not work worth a cent. This key he surrendered on demand, and Ramsey and Chase started back to town, leaving him, as they supposed, securely guarded by Roach. A party was ready in Ashley to bag the robbers, and they had been in the Doctor's store but a little while when the alarm was given. Owing to bad management, Chase and Ramsey, in the excitement and confusion that followed, escaped, though the latter was arrested the next morning. Chase, at this writing, is still at large. Ashley has had so many affairs of this kind that we need not be surprised one of these days to hear that Judge Lynch has been holding court in that town.

Attempted Outrage.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARROLLTON, Ill., July 27.—On Thursday last, while a party of young people were out berrying near this city, a boy named Thomas Cooper, about 18 years old, gave chase to two girls named Lovett. The older one succeeded in getting away, but Cooper caught the younger one, who is only 13 years old. He threw her down and had partly stripped her of her clothes when the cries of the older girl brought assistance. It seems that the aid was timely, since Cooper made his escape without accomplishing his purpose. The young man was traced to Jacksonville, where he was arrested, and brought back here last Saturday. He waived an examination to-day, and was placed in jail to await trial at the Circuit Court.

Alleged Swindler Captured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., July 27.—Frank Hitchcock, Sheriff, and John Keinsey, Deputy, of this county, arrived here this forenoon from Dallas, Tex., with Joseph Buck, of Duncan, Stark County, in custody. About two months ago Buck skipped away from this section with nearly $40,000 in his hands belonging to Stark and Peoria County farmers, and grain-men in Chicago and this city. He covered his tracks well, and for a long time evaded successfully all efforts to capture him, but Hitchcock and Keinsey, after spending considerable time in working up the case, succeeded in spotting their man down South, and, tracing him into Texas, caught him about 80 miles from Dallas. He denies that he used the money, and claims that he has been unfortunate and can show that he has not wilfully swindled anybody. The evidence against him is, however, very strong.

Crime at the South.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 27.—William Dordis, the proprietor of an intelligence office on Jefferson street, was found dead on the floor of his bed-chamber yesterday morning, from the effects of morphine, and in the bed Sue Morgan, an abandoned woman, with whom he had been living, was found insensible from the same cause, but by means of a stomach-pump she was saved, and then arrested on suspicion of having poisoned Dordis and then attempting to destroy herself, as she had been heard on Saturday evening to threaten to kill him for having hit her with a stick. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that Dordis came to his death from poison administered by some person unknown to the jury.

An attempt was made on Thursday evening by a mob of negroes at Austin, Miss., to lynch George R. Smith, who, a few weeks since, killed a negro in a difficulty, and but for the prompt and decisive action of the Sheriff, who agreed to put Smith in jail, he would have been hanged. Since then negroes have been guarding the jail, and the authorities, fearing that they may yet lynch Smith, have asked for troops to protect the jail.

Arrest of Two Forgers in New York.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Louis M. Vanetten, who was pardoned from the State Prison a short time ago by Gov. Dix for exposing frauds in prison, has been again arrested on the charge of passing a $10,000 United States bond on the Bank of California. This bond was identified as one of those stolen from the room occupied by Castello del Lacogo, at the St. George's Hotel, three years ago. Chief of Police Lees, of San Francisco, is now in this city with the necessary papers to take Vanetten back with him.

Robert Watson was arrested to-day on the charge of attempting to pass a forged $1,000 bond at the Sub-Treasury.

Attempt to Rob a Bank at Council Bluffs.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., July 27.—At noon to-day there was a bold attempt made to rob Officer Pusey's Bank, in this city. The man entered the front room, and engaged the attention of Pusey, the only person present, and wished to put $1,800 on interest. While talking, with thief number one, number two entered a side-door, and when Pusey turned he discovered the robber in the vault. The safe was locked, and though the alarm was given, both robbers escaped by a buggy to Missouri Valley where the vehicle was to-night discovered, but as yet no arrests have been made. The bank lost nothing.

Killed While Resisting Arrest.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—At Annahiem, in this State, to-day, Constable Dye Davis tried to arrest Jose Moreno for rape on Mrs. Eldridge. Moreno drew a pistol, when Davis shot him near the heart. Moreno ran, and Davis shot again and killed him. Moreno fired once at the officer, without effect.

Received His Deserts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARREN, O., July 27.—Isaac Stone was sentenced to-day to fifteen years in the Penitentiary. Stone committed an outrage on the person of Josephine McKee last February. He entered the house in the absence of her parents, beat Miss McKee in a shameful manner until insensible, leaving her secreted under a sofa, plundered the house, and escaped. He ran at large for several weeks, but through the persistent efforts of the young lady's father and brother was finally arrested. Stone acknowledged his guilt to his counsel.

The Philadelphia Abduction Case.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The police have arrested two men and two women, who are alleged to be English criminals, through whom, it is believed, a clue can be obtained relative to the abduction of Charlie Ross.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—All the parties who were arrested on suspicion of child-stealing have been released, except one man, who is held to await further examination.

Ross has received no intelligence regarding his child.

Escape of Jail Prisoners.

TOLEDO, O., July 27.—This evening, as the Sheriff of Putnam County, at Ottawa, O., was taking supper to the prisoners, one of them caught him, while another struck him on the forehead with a stove leg, knocking him senseless, the prisoners, five in number, escaping. The Sheriff, on recovering, gave chase, and recaptured Goodwin, who murdered an old couple last April.

A Man Murders His Wife.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27.—William Morgan, who has had considerable difficulty with his wife for the past few months, and has endeavored to obtain possession of a little daughter by kidnapping and otherwise, met his wife on the corner of Seventh and Morgan streets this evening, and stabbed her twice with a knife, inflicting mortal wounds.

The Pomeroy Bribery Case.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 27.—The Pomeroy bribery case was called in the District Court this morning, and the defense moved to quash the indictment on the ground that it charges Pomeroy with bribing an officer of the State of Kansas, and that a State Senator is not a State officer. The motion was argued at length and will be resumed to-morrow.

Fatal Saloon Rows.

WOBURN, Mass., July 27.—Early Sunday morning a party of drunken men broke into the saloon of William Baniard, at Cumminsville. Baniard, while trying to keep the party out, shot John McCounts dead.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Teresa Fessler, the wife of a saloon-keeper, at No. 306 East Forty-ninth street, was killed yesterday by John O'Toole, with whom she had a quarrel.

Murder at Sing Sing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 27.—In the Sing Sing State Prison, Sunday morning, William West, a convict, fatally stabbed William Bently, another convict.

A Fiendish Murder Near Rutland, Vt.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 27.—The body of Miss Marietta N. Ball, a school-teacher, was found in the woods near this place yesterday morning. The condition of the body showed that a gross outrage had been committed before the murder.

WHISKY ON THE MOVE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 27.—The Constables seized about $800 worth of liquor in Westfield, Mass., on Saturday. While the liquor was being conveyed here three men in the employ of the owner captured it, but, their horse giving out, they were obliged to abandon the property. It was again seized by the Constables, but its removal from Westfield was prevented by a mob of about 100 persons, some of whom were armed, who agreed, however, that the liquor should remain in the custody of the officers during Saturday night, but the liquor was stolen and carried into Connecticut. The whole affair causes great excitement in Westfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 27.—A large force of State Constables appeared here this morning, and arrested Elisha Tobey, owner of the seized liquor; also Jack Frud, liquor-dealer, and a ringleader in Saturday's riot, Special Officer William Chapman, and others. Tobey was handcuffed and taken before a magistrate. All the persons thus far arrested have procured bail. Many more arrests will doubtless be made. The State Constables are followed by a large crowd. Westfield is in a blaze of excitement, and business is nearly suspended.

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO INDIAN TRIBES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 27.—The Poncas defeated the Sioux again, near Fort Randall, on the 21st, taking three scalps and keeping all their stock out of the hands of the enemy. The three missing telegraph repairers returned to Randall to-day, having seen no Indians, but having met heavy rain-storms.

WASHINGTON.

Probable Indictment of Dana by the Washington Grand Jury.

Bristow Says the Civil-Service Rules Will Not Be Set Aside.

Proceedings in Connection with the New Loan Quite Satisfactory.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROBABILITY OF THE INDICTMENT OF DANA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—It is reported here this evening that the Grand Jury have not adjourned, and that, at a meeting to-day, they considered the Shepherd-Dana case. The information comes from a gentleman ordinarily well informed, who alleged that there is reason to believe that a true bill will be found against Dana. He further states that, while Shepherd appears in the foreground in the case, he is acting for the Administration, and that the influence of the President is being exerted to secure the indictment for certain reasons. The story wears an air of credibility, but a day or two will suffice to determine its accuracy. It would appear from this that the report that the jury had adjourned till the 20th prox. arose from the fact that they adjourned further hearing in the safe-burglary case till that date.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE DISTRICT PAY-ROLLS.

The payment of the members of the District Fire Department was begun to-day. The first man called had not been paid for thirteen months, and, upon presenting himself, was handed the sum of [illegible].60. As his pay is at the rate of [illegible]60 or $70 per month, he was naturally surprised, and upon demanding an explanation was told that he had sold certificates for all of his pay but this amount. He denied having done so, denounced the certificates as forgeries, refused the sum tendered him, and will at once bring suit for his salary.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.

Secretary Bristow has referred all of Gen. Spinner's $900 appointments to the Civil-Service Examining Board, under the rules. He stated to-day that the subject was under consideration during his recent visit to the President. He was of the opinion that the Civil-Service system of rules would not be set aside. Until they were, they should continue in full force, as the orders of his superior officer.

INCOME, OUTGO, AND THE BALANCES.

The income from internal revenue sources to-day were $500,000. Over $88,000 have been paid to discharged Government clerks under the law authorizing the payment of two months' salary to such persons. The Treasury balances to-day at the close of business were: Currency, $13,043,718; coin, $37,800,000.

THE NEW LOAN.

Treasury officials report the proceedings in connection with the bids for the new loan as progressing satisfactorily, and say that within two or three days the result will be published. They are disposed to repudiate with considerable warmth the idea that the plan pursued has proven in the least satisfactory; they claim for it as great a success as they had anticipated. The refusal to allow the one-fourth of 1 per cent discount or commission is alleged as the principal reason why certain New York parties are so loud in their expressions of disgust at the manner in which the business was transacted. It is the impression in New York and here to-night that the European bid for $55,000,000 will be taken, the bidders consenting to waive the six months and one-fourth of 1 per cent commission conditions.

THE INSPECTION OF NAVY-YARDS.

The Senate Naval Committee will meet here late next week, to decide upon the programme of their summer pleasure trip, at Government expense, to the various navy-yards. The Dispatch, the Government pleasure boat, is here, brave in fresh paint and new upholstery, ready for the excursionists.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS IN MISSISSIPPI.

There is a pretty well-settled conclusion here that the appeal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Mississippi for troops at Vicksburg is only an effort to employ the usual means of influencing elections, so much in favor with the carpet-bag and scalawag rulers in the South for the past few years. Private advices from disinterested parties in Mississippi, who are cognizant of the facts in the case, represent that there is no need of any troops at Vicksburg for the purpose of preserving order.

OUT OF WORK.

There is a larger number of persons in this city without employment than was ever before known since the close of the War. The Government offices and workshops have largely reduced their forces, and the District works employ only about one-fourth as many persons as they did one year ago, and many private establishments have cut down the number of employes.

THE GEORGIA CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

A prominent Georgia Democratic politician writes to a friend in this city that the political pot is fairly boiling over in that State; that the canvass is at its height, and he predicts the election by the Democrats of eight out of the nine Congressional Representatives, unless, as he expresses it, there shall be seriously injurious splits in several of the District Nominating Conventions.

THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONVENTION.

The dispatch recently sent hence, indicating that the withdrawal of Mr. Creswell from the Post-Office Department, and the indisposition of Mr. Jewell to return almost immediately to Europe, would cause the United States to be unrepresented at the International Postal Convention at Berne, Switzerland, in September next, seems to have no foundation. Joseph H. Blackman, Superintendent of our foreign mail-service, was before, and will doubtless be again, deputized to represent the United States in that Postal Congress.

THE WANDERING CABINET.

Secretaries Bristow and Robeson have returned here, and were to-day attending to business at their respective Departments. The former will probably remain with us a few weeks, but the latter will go to Rye Beach as soon as he can skim over the work that has accumulated at the Navy Department. Nobody has a definite idea, much less any information, regarding the time when the President's next visit to Washington will be made.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PRESIDENT GRANT APPROVES THE PERUVIAN TREATY.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The President has issued his proclamation ratifying the extradition treaty with Peru; also the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the same Government.

BRISTOW AND SPINNER COMPROMISE.

Secretary Bristow and Treasurer Spinner have arranged that all appointments of office in Treasurer Spinner's bureau shall be made only after examination, and even in that case any party to whom the Treasurer objects shall not be appointed. It has also been agreed that all persons nominated by Gen. Spinner for appointment in his office shall be allowed to appear for examination.

TRADE-MARK CONVENTION.

A ratified declaration respecting trade-marks has been concluded with Russia.

BANK NOTES REDEEMED.

National Bank notes to the amount of $655,750 were received at the Treasury Department to-day for redemption, making $8,505,892 received since the organization of the Bureau.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Important Railroad Mortgage Foreclosed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 27.—Wednesday last, S. M. Nickerson, of Chicago, instituted a suit in Cambridge County, before the Circuit Court, against the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, for the foreclosure of a mortgage and the appointment of a Receiver. The cause was heard Saturday and Judge Pleasants appointed Cornelius Lynde and R. R. Cable, Receivers. Lynde is the Treasurer and Cable the President of the road, and this suit may be regarded as a flank movement against the Union Transportation Company's suit of the same nature in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago.

Sale of Pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A number of paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds have just been sold in London for the following prices: "Portrait of Mrs. Hartley and Child, representing the beautiful young actress as a nymph, carrying the infant Bacchus, wreathed with vine-leaves, on her shoulder. The picture is engraved by S. W. Reynolds, and was purchased at the sale of the Marchioness of Thomond's pictures, who was the niece of Sir Joshua. It was exhibited at the National Portrait Exhibition of 1868. This beautiful example, painted probably about the same time as his "Piping Shepherd Boy," and while he was engaged upon his great work of "The Ugolino," sold for £2,520. "A portrait of Edmund Burke," the property of his great-grandnephew, and exhibited recently at Burlington House, in the Winter Exhibition of Old Masters, 1871, sold by order of the High Court of Chancery, was knocked down for £1,050. A portrait of David Garrick, by Sir Joshua Reynolds exhibited at Manchester, belonging to Gen. Fox's collection, sold for £77 14s. Nine pictures belonging to Miss Emily Palmer, daughter of the Rev. J. Palmer, nephew of Sir Joshua, sold as follows: "Portrait of Miss Lovell Gwatkin," niece of the painter, when young, £10 16s; "The Marchioness of Thomond," £99 15s; "Miss Harvey," niece of the painter, £26 5s; "The Duchess of Gloucester," £36 15s; "Kitty Fisher," £20 16s; "Miss Salkeld," £178 15s; "Girl with a Birdcage," £99 15s; "A Child," £105; "Cherubs' Heads," £99 15s. From another property, "A Portrait of Sir Joshua Wearing Spectacles," by himself, presented by him to Mr. Ireland, author of "River Scenery," £33 11s.

RECIPROCITY.

Our Commercial Relations with Canada.

Memorandum of the British Commissioners to Negotiate a Treaty.

The Toronto *Globe* publishes in full the memorandum submitted to the Secretary of State by Sir Edward Thornton and the Hon. George Brown, who were authorized to negotiate and conclude a Canadian reciprocity treaty with our Government. They present a long array of figures, drawn from United States sources, to show that the traffic between this country and Canada for the last fifty years has been largely to the advantage of the United States, and that especially were we benefited by the reciprocity treaty of 1854, during the thirteen years of its existence. They say that under its operations the aggregate interchange of commodities between the Republic and the Provinces rose from an annual average of $14,230,763 in the previous eight years, to $33,492,754, gold currency, in the first year of its existence; to $42,542,754, gold currency, in the second year of its existence; to $50,339,770, gold, in its third year; and to no less a sum than $84,070,955, at war prices, in its thirteenth year. And that, notwithstanding the anomalous character of the circumstances arising from the existence of civil war during a considerable portion of the treaty's existence, by which the imports from the Provinces were greatly increased in volume and value, and the exports to the Provinces as naturally reduced in quantity, the balance of trade, during the existence of the treaty, was largely in favor of the United States. In the thirteen years of its operation, they continue, "the Provinces purchased from the Republic commodities, according to the United States returns, to the value of $346,180,264, and the Republic purchased from the Provinces $325,726,520, leaving a gross cash balance in favor of the United States of $20,454,246. But the balance was in fact much larger than this. During the first ten years of the treaty, the transactions between the countries showed a clear balance in favor of the United States of $62,013,545. That balance appears from the United States returns to have been reduced, by the operations of the following three years, to the amount of $20,454,246, but this arose, no doubt, from the inflated values at which the importations into the United States from the Provinces were made under the treaty during the War—there being no Customs duty to necessitate accuracy, and every temptation to overvaluation on the part of the importer. According to the official returns of the several British Provinces (which are accurately kept), the Provinces purchased from the Republic during the thirteen years in question commodities to the aggregate value of $363,188,088, gold valuation, and the Republic purchased from the Provinces $267,612,131, in same valuation, leaving as the sum total of the results of the treaty of 1854 an aggregate international traffic of $636,800,219, and a gold balance in favor of the Republic of $95,675,957."

The fact is also adduced that the transportation traffic sent to and brought from foreign countries by the Provinces, in bond, over the railways and canals, and in the ocean ships and steamers trading from United States ports, rose under the operation of the treaty to an importance secondary only to the traffic in domestic productions; and it is also noted that, by virtue of that treaty, the Canadian canals and the navigation of the St. Lawrence were thrown open to the ships and commerce of the United States, on precisely the same footing as to those of the Canadian people, who had spent vast sums in their construction. As the crowning concession enjoyed by us under it, we are reminded that the free use of the priceless coast fisheries of British North America was granted us.

Coming, then, to the repeal of the treaty in 1866, "on the ground that the advantages from it were all on the side of the United States," the Commissioners enumerate the results on the other side of the line, which are seen in the successful efforts of Canada to open new markets, the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad, the enlargement of the canals, the improvement of the navigation of the lakes and River St. Lawrence, the construction of the Bay Verte Canal to connect the waters of the Bay of Fundy and the St. Lawrence, the subsidizing of ocean and river steamship lines, and the promotion of great ship-building and fishery interests. We are told, further, that "the traffic between the United States and the Provinces at once fell from an average during the three years before the repeal (according to American official statistics) of nearly $75,000,000 per annum, to an average of $57,000,000 per annum during the first three years following repeal; the Act of Confederation, too, removed from the category of foreign commerce to that of home consumption the large interchanges of commodities between the several sections of the Dominion; and the aggregate foreign commerce of the Provinces consequently fell in the first year after the repeal of the treaty to $139,262,615 from $160,409,455 in the previous year. The trade of the Dominion, however, speedily recovered from the blow, and the volume of its foreign commerce gradually increased until, in the seventh year from the repeal of the treaty, it reached the great sum (for a people of 4,000,000) of $235,301,203—being $75,000,000 higher than it had ever reached in any year of the treaty's existence."

Moreover, our trade with Canada fell off largely after the repeal, the proportion of the foreign commerce of Canada transacted with the United States falling from 52½ per cent in 1866 to 42 per cent in 1867; in 1868, to 41 per cent; in 1869, to 40 per cent; in 1870, to 42 per cent; in 1871, to 40 per cent; in 1872, to 36 per cent; and in 1873, to 35 per cent. The average proportion of the commerce of the Provinces has been since the repeal but 38½ per cent, against nearly 50 per cent in the last five years of the treaty. The changed character of the traffic is also alluded to, as well as the fact that Canadians are now large exporters of Western products.

Why, in view of these facts, Canada now wishes to renew the treaty is briefly told. The population of the United States, it is said, "is 50,000,000, and that of the Dominion is but 4,000,000. The boundary between them is for the most part a surveyor's line, often unknown even to those who live beside it, and it is of the utmost importance to Canada that common interests and mutual good will should exist between the two countries. And what so conducive to this end as commercial intercourse generously carried on and mutually profitable? The people of Canada are not ignorant that a market near at hand is better than a distant one, and, good as their present markets are, they would gladly have the old one in addition. They comprehend the barrier that custom-house restrictions throw in the way even of existing traffic, and they seek to have these withdrawn. They are proud of their own St. Lawrence route, and intend to improve it to the uttermost for the benefit of the great West and their own; but would gladly use the ocean ports and other channels of commerce of the Republic, when freights and fares and friendly reciprocity draw them in that direction. And very great as have been the advantages always accruing to the United States from reciprocity, the Canadians can find only cause of hearty rejoicing at that, so long as they themselves continue to enjoy that moderate degree of prosperity with which Providence has blessed them. There is no mystery, no *arriere pensee*, in their desire that the Republic should be placed on the most kindly and unfettered and mutually advantageous basis consistent with their respective existing obligations, and with that connection with Great Britain which the Dominion so happily enjoys."

In conclusion, the Commissioners offer suggestions as follows:

We propose that the new treaty shall be for the term of twenty-one years, to inspire confidence among business-men investing their capital in such extensive enterprises as would naturally follow from the completion of a comprehensive treaty. We propose that the treaty shall provide for the free admission into the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and the Island of Newfoundland, of the following articles, as under the treaty of 1854:

Animals and Their Products—Animals of all kinds, butter, cheese, eggs; furs, undressed; hides, undressed; horns, lard; meats, fresh, smoked, or salted; pelts, poultry; skins, undressed; tails, undressed; tallow, wool.

Products of the Farm—Breadstuffs of all kinds, broom-corn, cotton, wool, flax, unmanufactured; flour of all kinds; fruits, dried and undried; grain of all kinds; hemp, unmanufactured; plants, rice, seeds, shrubs; tobacco, unmanufactured; tow, unmanufactured; trees, vegetables.

Products of the Forest—Ashes, bark, firewood, lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, or sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; pitch, tar, timber of all kinds, round, hewed, or sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; turpentine.

Products of the Mine—Burr or grind-stones, hewn, wrought or unwrought, coal, gypsum, ground or unground; marble in its crude or unwrought state, ores of all kinds of metals, slate, stone in its crude or unwrought state.

Products of the Water—Fish of all kinds, fish, products of, and of all other creatures living in the water, fish-oil.

Sundries—Dye-stuffs, manures, rags.

We propose the following additions to the above list of free articles: Agricultural implements—to be defined; bark, extracts of, for tanning purposes; bath brick, brick for building purposes, earth ochres, ground or unground; hay, lime, malt, manufactures of iron or steel, manufactures of iron or steel and wood jointly, manufactures of wood, mineral and other oils, plaster, raw, or calcined; salt, straw, stone, marble, or granite, partly or wholly cut or wrought.

We propose that the enjoyment of the Canadian coast fisheries shall be conceded to the United States during the continuance of the new treaty, in the manner and on the conditions provided under the Washington Treaty except those in regard to the payment of money compensation for the privilege.

We propose that during the continuance of the treaty the coasting trade of Canada and the United States shall be thrown open to the vessels of both countries on a footing of complete reciprocal equality.

We propose that the Canadian canals, from Lake Erie to Montreal, be enlarged forthwith, at the expense of Canada, so as to admit the passage of vessels 260 feet in length, with 45 feet beam, with a depth equal to the capacity of the lake harbors.

We propose that, during the continuance of the treaty, all the Canadian canals and the Erie, Whitehall, Sault Ste. Marie, and Lake St. Clair Canals, in the United States, shall be thrown open to the vessels, boats, and barges of both countries on the same terms and conditions to the citizens of both countries, and that full power be given to tranship cargo from ships or steamers into canal-boats at any canal entrance, and also to tranship from boats into ships or steamers at any canal outlet.

The free navigation of the St. Lawrence River having been conceded forever by Great Britain to the United States under the Washington Treaty, but the free navigation of Lake Michigan having been conceded for ten years only by the United States to Great Britain under the same treaty, we propose that both concessions be placed on the same footing, free from restrictions as to reporting at any port in the United States other than the port of destination.

We propose that during the continuance of the treaty vessels of all kinds, built in the United States or Canada, may be owned and sailed by the citizens of the other and be entitled to registry in either country, and to all the benefits thereto pertaining.

We propose that a joint commission shall be formed, and continued during the operation of the treaty, for deepening and maintaining in thoroughly efficient condition the navigation of the Rivers St. Clair and Detroit, and Lake St. Clair, on whichever side of the river the best channel shall be found; the expense to be defrayed jointly by the contracting parties, by contributions corresponding to the commerce carried on in these waters by them respectively.

We propose that a joint commission shall be formed, at joint expense, and maintained during the operation of the new treaty, for securing the erection and proper regulation of all light-houses on the great lakes, common to both countries, necessary to the security of the shipping thereon.

We propose that a joint commission shall be formed, at joint expense, and maintained during the continuance of the treaty, to promote the propagation of fish in the inland waters common to both countries, and to enforce the laws enacted for the protection of the fish and fishing-grounds.

We propose that citizens of either country shall be entitled, during the continuance of the treaty, to take out letters patent for new discoveries in the other country, on the same footing as if they had been citizens of that country.

We propose that the best method of discountenancing and punishing illicit trade between the countries shall be the subject of consideration and co-operation by the Customs authorities of the two countries.

That in case a treaty of commercial reciprocity should not have been concluded before the end of the present session of Congress, the right of adjudication of the claims of Canada to Compensation for the fisheries under Arts. XXII. to XXV. of the Treaty of Washington would in no degree be waived, and that in that event the fulfillment of the stipulation contained in those articles would be immediately proceeded with.

FIGHT BETWEEN MAN AND DOG.

A Scene in the Black Country.

The London *Daily Telegraph* gives the following account of a prize-fight between a dwarf known as "Brummy" and a bull-dog named Physic, in a low sporting den in Hanley, England. Comment is unnecessary:

"The dwarf, however, was not to be stormed and defeated in all a moment. Once the ghastly fight began there was a dire fascination in it, and I now noted the combat closely. The man was on all fours when the words 'let go' were uttered, and, making accurate allowance for the length of the dog's chain, he arched his back catwise so as just to escape its fangs, and fetched it at a blow on the crown of its head that brought it almost to its knees. The dog's recovery, however, was instantaneous, and before the dwarf could draw back Physic made a second dart forward, and this time its teeth grazed the biped's arm, causing a slight red trickling. He grinned scornfully and sucked the place, but there was tremendous excitement among the bull-dog's backers, who clapped their hands with delight, rejoicing in the honor of first blood. The hairy dwarf was still smiling, however, and while Dan held his dog, preparatory to letting it go for 'Round 2,' he was actually provoking it as much as he could, 'hissing' at it and presenting towards it the bleeding arm. The animal, flushed possibly with his first success, made for its opponent in a sudden leap, but the dwarf leaped forward too and smote the bull-dog such a tremendous blow under the ear as to roll it completely over, evidently bewildering it for a moment and causing it to bleed freely, to the frantic joy of the friends of the man-beast. But they in turn were made to look serious, for with astonishing energy Physic turned about, and with a dash was again at the dwarf, and this time contrived to fix its teeth in one of his hairy arms, a terrible gash appearing as the man snatched the limb out of his ravenous jaw. The bull-dog was licking his lips, and had fewer tears in his eyes as his master drew him back. As for the dwarf, he retired to his corner for a whet of brandy and a moment's comforting with the towel. He was ready and smiling again, however, for 'Round 3,' and this time it was a fight in earnest, the dog worrying the man and the man dealing it terrific blows on the ribs and on the head with those sledge-hammer fists, till in and both the man's arms were bleeding, and a horribly cheerful business was going on behind the ropes at two to one on Physic. But let me make short work of the ensuing seven 'rounds,' which in some of their details were so shocking that more than once I would have left the place if I could. The company generally, however, were made of far less sensitive stuff. The more furious the ghastly fight, the keener was their relish for it, and in their excitement they leant over each other's shoulders and over the rope, and mouthed and snarled and uttered guttural noises when a good hit or snap was made, just as the dog and the dwarf were doing. By the time Round 10 was concluded the bull-dog's head was swelled much beyond its accustomed size; it had lost two teeth, and one of its eyes was entirely shut up; while as for the dwarf, his fists, as well as his arms, were reeking, and his hideous face was ghastly pale with rage and despair of victory. Fate was kind to him, however. In Round 11 the bull-dog came on fresh and foaming with awful persistence of fury, but with desperate strength the dwarf dealt him a tremendous blow under the chin, and with such effect that the dog was dashed against the wall, where, despite all its master could do for it, for the space of one minute it lay still, and the wretch who had so disgraced what aspect of humanity was in him was declared the victor. I shall have gone through that horrid spectacle to little purpose if any such tournaments are in future waged at Hanley."

ANOTHER DIRTY LIBEL.

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 27.—The morning papers of this city will contain the following card:

To the Public:

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from Lawrence, signing himself "S," has assailed my character in a statement which, if true, would brand me as a man unfit for decent society, and unworthy the respect and confidence of my fellow-men. I deem it not only due to myself, but to my family and friends, that I should take this, the first opportunity, to deny explicitly this infamous charge. It is a base and malicious slander, and I challenge its cowardly author to give the public his name. (Signed)

JAMES HORTON.

Mr. Horton has the entire sympathy and confidence of all good citizens of this city, irrespective of party, and much indignation is expressed at the assault made upon him.

Return of the Indians.

From the Portage (Wis.) Register.

Quite a large number of the Indians who had been taken, *vi et armis*, to the Winnebago Reservation at the far west, last winter, have returned to the hunting-grounds of their fathers, in the vicinity of Portage. One of our citizens, in taking a train from the West, on the Prairie du Chien road, was very cordially greeted by the happy red-skins, who, like him, were en route for Portage. Pleasure beamed in their countenances at the prospect of so soon seeing and embracing their native soil, and all was "merry as a marriage bell."

BEECHER'S TRIAL.

(Continued from the First Page.)

still further, that Mr. Moulton's office as mediator for four years between Mr. Beecher and me was based on one sole fact of this

PRE-EXISTING CRIMINALITY BETWEEN MR. BEECHER AND MRS. TILTON.

This statement I made to the Committee with my utmost plainness of speech. I further stated to the Committee that Mr. Beecher's apology to me, instead of growing out of any circumstance with which Mrs. Woodhull was connected, was communicated to me by Mr. Beecher nearly six months before I ever met, knew, or saw Mrs. Woodhull. The omission of these facts from the Committee's report forces me to lay them before the public as a necessary part of my case.

(Signed) THEODORE TILTON.

INTERVIEW WITH TILTON.

In interview to-day, Tilton said: Mr. Moulton will not appear voluntarily before the Committee, nor has the Committee invited him to make a statement. Mr. Moulton, as a matter of honor, will not tell what he knows except before a tribunal that has power to compel him to, unless upon the consent of both parties (Mr. Beecher and myself)."

TILTON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The following is the closing portion of Tilton's testimony before the Investigating Committee, continued from Monday morning's issue:

Tilton continued, that Mrs. Tilton was a lady of large reading, and said Mr. Beecher carried to her the sheets of his "Life of Christ" and "Norwood" for criticism. She was one of the best of critics, and her judgment was not warped by affections; and he (Tilton) was always certain that, if Elizabeth liked what he wrote, it was not on his account, though she was always glad when he wrote a good thing. It was always an honest criticism; if he had been a minister, none of this trouble would have come. She was always sorry he was not a minister, though this was the only virtue he possessed.

TILTON'S CREED.

Thank God, said Tilton, I do not belong to the priesthood or the Church; I am a man of religious sympathies, who thoroughly hate and despise religious creeds; don't believe in one of the Thirty-nine Articles, nor in either of the Catechisms, nor in the Divinity of the inspiration of the Scriptures, nor in the Divinity of Christ in the sense in which it is held.

Witness continued, that his wife grieved over this with tears, and found what was wanting in him in Beecher, who took advantage of it, and ought to spend the rest of his life in penitence and anguish. She regarded

BEECHER ALMOST AS JESUS CHRIST

himself. Tilton did not think that thoughts of passion and of criminality were in her breast. They were altogether in Beecher's. She thought only of love and reverence.

Q.—Such a character would not excite the thought of

JEALOUSY

as to her?

A.—Not the slightest; I never had the slightest feeling of jealousy in regard to Elizabeth. There was a time when I felt that Beecher was using his influence greatly upon her.

Q.—To control her in her domestic relations with you?

A.—No, but to win her; he was always trying to get her to say that she loved him better than me.

Q.—She never would say it?

A.—I don't think she ever did; she loved his religious views; she loved him as an evangelical minister, but I don't think that, on the whole, he was as much to her as I was.

Tilton next testified to the letter in reference to

THE RETRACTION.

What struck him in that business as so damnable in Mr. Beecher was that, after coming and confessing to himself and Moulton his criminal relations with Mrs. Tilton, and then going 'round the corner to see her, he should have come back in half-an-hour and express his absolute heart-brokenness, whereas he had in his pocket this retraction from her. It was damnable and nefarious. When he saw Beecher at Moulton's house, he (Tilton) locked the door and narrated Elizabeth's confession. It was a long one and it would have been indelicate to touch it with any more elaboration than he had. He did not wish to be questioned about it; it was a long story. The retraction was returned to him through Mr. Moulton. It is now in Moulton's safe, but he (Tilton) had a copy of it. The letter of apology is in Moulton's writing, except the last line and signature. If he (Tilton) had been present at the time it would never have been written.

THE MONEY DISPUTE WITH BOWEN

was next alluded to, and during the testimony he said: "The more I quarreled with Mr. Beecher, the better Mr. Bowen liked it; if, as a result of the controversy, Mr. Beecher should have died, Bowen would not be one of the mourners, but one that would uplift a horn of gladness. He never wanted peace with Beecher; he always wanted war with Beecher; he is an enemy of Beecher, and would rejoice in his downfall."

THE LETTERS.

The letter beginning "My dear Frank, I am determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such," etc., is in Moulton's possession. Tilton's letter to a complaining friend was written to nobody, but as a public card; was one of a number of ingenious subterfuges, but didn't amount to anything. He wrote it thinking it would please Elizabeth. Its effect was to perpetuate the scandal.

Q.—The scandal would have died out long ago, would it not? It has only been kept alive by your writings.

A.—I have acted like a fool, I admit.

Tracy—We all concede that, and do not need to call any witnesses to prove it.

Q.—You have quoted letters of your wife to prove what your home was in 1868 and throughout 1868?

A.—I quoted them to show what it was previous to her surrender to him.

Q.—You have stated that there were acts of criminality, first at Beecher's house, and, secondly, at your own house; do you pretend to have a personal knowledge of those acts?

A.—Only the knowledge of Mrs. Tilton's confession. I was absent at the time.

THE REMAINDER OF THE TESTIMONY

related to an attempt, which failed, to prevail upon Beecher to preside at the Woodhull meeting at Steinway Hall, and to Mr. Tilton's association with various women, the names of all being omitted except those known as "reformers" and women of public reputation, the purpose of the Committee being to show that the peace of Tilton's house was destroyed by his own acts.

The letters which Tilton quoted from were, he said, in the hands of Moulton.

A MEMPHIS SENSATION.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 27.—Considerable excitement was created here this afternoon by the appearance of an extra, purporting to be the confession of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, admitting his guilt of the charges made by Theodore Tilton, and attempting to defend his action from a Biblical standpoint. The article was remarkably well-written, and thousands of extras sold before the deception was discovered. A number of newsboys were arrested for selling them, and the police are endeavoring to find the author. The newsboys say they bought them from a man in Centre alley.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have been much interested in THE TRIBUNE's comments upon the Beecher-Tilton scandal. Without indorsing them all, it seems to me that they have been, in the main, eminently just. I wish especially to indorse the hope you recently expressed, "that the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee realize that they are on trial as well as Mr. Beecher." Nothing can be more true than this. However they might, under ordinary circumstances, be disposed to screen their accused friend, all such attempts must now be worse than futile. It will not only damage themselves, but react most disastrously upon him whom they might seek to protect. Mr. Beecher has directed that they go to the bottom of the matter, and they must not hesitate to take him at his word. We will not question his sincerity in giving such instructions; the Committee of Investigation must carry them out, at all events.

And I am very certain this will be the case, so far as one member of the Committee is concerned. I refer to

S. V. WHITE, ESQ.,

not named by you in your article on the constitution of the Committee, a few days ago. Mr. White is well known to many in this city, and in other parts of the West. He was reared in Jersey County, of this State; graduated with honor at Knox College; studied law in St. Louis; practiced his profession at Des Moines, Ia., some ten or twelve years; whence he removed eight years ago to New York, where he has operated as a stock-broker with great success and with an unblemished reputation. Mr. White is a man of remarkably quick perceptions, a vigorous understanding, and an enthusiastic love of justice. His father, Hiram White, was one of the pioneers of Jersey County, and also of the Anti-Slavery cause in that section. He was an Abolitionist when Abolitionism exposed its advocates to obloquy and persecution. Yet, apart from his political principles, no one ever dreamt of breathing aught against the good name of Hiram White. His uncompromising loyalty to truth and principle was universally recognized.

THE SAME UNSWERVING INTEGRITY

characterizes the son. I trust Mr. Beecher did not name his Committee with any view to whitewashing. If he did, I am sure he will be most wofully disappointed so far as S. V. White is concerned. He has never been engaged in that kind of business. He is not that kind of man. He sprang not from that sort of stock.

Oregon Salmon-Fisheries.

The Portland *Oregonian* of the 16th has some interesting facts and statistics in relation to the salmon-fisheries on the Columbia River. It says:

"The quality of the Columbia River salmon and the perfection to which the canning process has reached are not surpassed, if equaled, in any part of the world. . . . The number of salmon taken during the months of May and June were below the average; but the run during the last ten days has been greater than ever known in the river in the same time, and is likely to continue for some days. So great and so unexpected has been the run that very few of the curers have been able to take full advantage of it for want of cans, and have been compelled to resort to salting and barreling for mess salmon. Since this run commenced, as many as 15,000 salmon have been caught in a single night, and the average for that time is at least 10,000. The Columbia salmon, canned or pickled, is bound to take the lead wherever introduced, and rule the market. So confident are curers of this that it is in contemplation to erect three additional canning establishments near Astoria in time for the next season's fishing.

"The number of salmon taken this season will not be less that 1,000,000, and, should a second large run take place at the latter end of this month, as is usual, the number will considerably exceed that. There will be canned at least 100,000 cases of 48 lbs. each; the balance of the fish will be pickled for what is known as mess salmon. This will be 50,000 more cases than were canned last season, and the pickled salmon in addition. There are quite a number of small fisheries that are exclusively engaged in pickling salmon for barreling. The gross value of the salmon taken in the Lower Columbia this season will amount to $2,000,000.

"There are 300 boats engaged in the fishing on this river, employing 600 men, or two men to a boat,—one to manage the boat and the other to attend to the net. These men are paid 25 cents for every fish they catch, making the wages paid to these 600 men for the four months' fishing $250,000, less about $50,000 for nets, leaving an average of $333 for each man for the four months' fishing. Were it not for the whisky-bottle and the card-table, the fishermen on the Lower Columbia might be a comfortable and prosperous class of men. In the thirteen canning establishments there are 2,000 men employed in all the departments, earning daily $2,500, including night-work and other extra time, making $250,000 paid for wages during the 100 days comprising the fishing season—from April to July inclusive. The canned salmon is now selling wholesale for 15 cents a pound, or $7.25 per case, from which is to be deducted all the expenses referred to, besides freight, insurance, commission, and interest on the capital. At the commencement of the canning business the net profits were light, owing to the imperfect knowledge necessary to complete success. Now it is a paying business, but that is the result of economical management, thorough supervision, a complete knowledge of the business, ample experience, and financial ability. The business is bound to grow to be only second in importance and value to the wheat crop of the State.

"The process of canning is more or less interesting, and shows the value of the proper division of labor. In catching the fish, two men are required to a boat. Another receives the fish at the wharf and counts them. A boy places the fish on the splitter's table,—the splitter, who is generally a strong, active man, holds a large sharp knife, and with ten cuts removes seven fins, head, tail, opens the fish, and disembowels it. A competent man will put through his hands from 100 to 120 in an hour, or from 1,000 to 1,200 in ten hours. A man then washes the fish, scrapes it, and transfers it to another for a further washing and scraping, so that all the blood and slime possible may be removed before cutting. He then puts the fish on the cutter's table. The cutter places the fish in a frame, and with a circular knife of six blades cuts the fish with one stroke into six pieces; each piece the size of the depth of the can. With one motion he transfers these pieces to the opposite side of the table, where another man with an ordinary knife subdivides them into about twelve pieces and puts them into a vat of strong brine. Another man subjects them to a second process of a similar kind, with the object of removing all impurities. He then, with a strainer, places them on a table, where the watery parts are drained off, and the fish is ready for canning. A man with a barrow conveys the pieces to the canner's table; another puts a small quantity of brine or salt in each can; another fills the can with fish (one or two pounds, as the case may be); another removes any slime about the mouth of the can; another puts on the lid; another solders it; another conveys it to the bath-room for cooking. Five men and the superintendent are employed in this department, which is one of the most important. The cans are placed on trays and boiled in kettles for two hours; then taken out and tested, to ascertain that they are air-tight; then boiled for two hours more; then dipped in lye to remove all oily substances from the cans; then washed with cold water by means of a hose; then removed to the store-room, where another man dips them in a preparation that protects the can from rust; another person puts on the label; another puts them in the case, and another nails it up, when it is ready for shipment.

"In this imperfect sketch it will be seen that from the time salmon is caught until it is ready for shipment it passes through at least twenty-seven hands.

"It requires ten men to make a tin can in one of these establishments, from the removal of the tin from the box until it is ready to receive the fish. The perfection of the whole process depends on every department, from the beginning to the end, being attended to with the utmost care, attention, and thorough supervision."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic.

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea-Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea-Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

The "Tabouret"

Is something new, and, for those living in rooms and the sick-room, is indispensable. No offensive odor can escape. FRIEDMAN, 176 East Madison-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

MADAME C. da SILVA
and
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 23. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. The Fall Term of Mrs. Bryan's School commences September 1874. Batavia, N. Y., April, 1874.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG ladies, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y. Course of study comprehensive. Music and fine arts a specialty. For circulars, address
C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school, for young ladies, at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 27.

THE NEW LOAN.

Up to this afternoon no more definite statement has reached us of the bids for the new loan of 5's than that only $10,000,000 have been accepted. The very plain inference forces itself that the attempt to negotiate the loan has been a failure. In fact, the Secretary's plan has been neither one thing nor the other. He took no measures to introduce the investment to the public, and to throw it open to the people for subscriptions, large and small; on the other hand, he did nothing to encourage the formation of a syndicate to take the loan on mutually advantageous terms. If the loan was meant to be a popular investment, the mistake was made of addressing the introductory circular of the 2d inst. to but a few of the large Eastern banking-houses; if a syndicate was wanted to present itself, the Secretary throughout rather repelled than attracted any such procedure. He interrupted negotiations with two private syndicates to issue his circular, and the terms of this paper did not appear to be framed with any intention of facilitating the formation of other syndicates.

The President and the Secretary of the Treasury were in consultation on Friday at Long Branch, considering the bids. About $10,000,000 of bids were accepted. The most important bid, that of Messrs. Seligman & Fahnestock, was rejected. It was for $55,000,000, standing as follows in the schedule: Rothschilds & Co. and their associates, $40,000,000, and J. & W. Seligman and their associates, $15,000,000. With these two bids were deposited $1,100,000, gold, and they were to be considered together, the understanding being that the two parties were to act together in concert, to take the $55,000,000 in ninety days, and have the privilege of calling within a specified time for the remainder. The bid was for par and interest in gold, with ¼ per cent commission deducted, and was on condition that all other bids, except for investments, should be thrown out.

This may be fairly said to close the first chapter in the negotiation of loans by our new Secretary of the Treasury. While indubitably a failure, it is not in any way such as to injure the credit of the United States, or to prevent the future negotiation of this loan and other ones. It is, to be sure, a little distressing to think that the finances of the country are still in crude hands, and that once again they must be subjected to tentative experiments till we at last have a Secretary educated by experience—at our expense. Perhaps there is no help for it under our free and enlightened form of government. The negotiation of large loans, like this of $179,000,000 now in Secretary Bristow's hands, is business that must be managed in accordance with certain well-known practical rules. Our credit is good, and better than it was. A 5 per cent United States bond is an investment that would be considered very desirable in Amsterdam, Paris, or London, at par. Money is very cheap in England and Germany, and is seeking investment at lower rates of interest than these new 5's will pay. The bonds are wanted there, and, if judiciously offered, would soon be taken out of the market.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

The United States Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of National Banks organized last week: 2,158—Farmers' National Gold Bank of San Jose, California; authorized capital, $500,000; paid in capital, $250,000. John W. Hinds President, George P. Sparks Cashier. Authorized to commence business July 21, 1874.

LOCAL FINANCES.

In the local money market the demand for loans is light, and the supply of funds very large. Nominally the rate of discount at the banks is 10 per cent for regular customers, but other borrowers, with the right kind of paper or collaterals, can get what they want at 6, 7, or 8 per cent. Real estate loans are 9@10 per cent; on the street money is 8@18 per cent.

New York exchange is inactive and quoted at 50@75c premium between banks for $1,000. Shipments of currency eastward were made by banks to-day.

Greenebaum Bros. & Co. quote foreign exchange as follows: Paris, 516¼@513⅛. Frankfort, 41@41¼. Berlin, 71¾@72⅝. Bremen and Hamburg, 95¾@96¼.

The Clearing-House returns are $3,000,000.

Preston, Kean & Co. report as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '65—Jan. and July	116⅞	117
5-20s of '67—Jan. and July	117⅝	118
5-20s of '68—Jan. and July	117⅞	118⅛
10-40s	113½	113⅝
United States new 5s, ex int	111¼	111⅜
Gold (full weight)	109⅛	109½
Gold exchange	109⅜	109⅝
Sterling	488	@490½
Cable transfers	....	492
Cook County 7s	99½ & int.	100½ & int.
Illinois 10 per cent school-bonds	....	Par & int.
South Park bonds	....	95 & int.
Hyde Park 7 per cent water bds	....	90 & int.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Money easy at 2@3; mercantile paper 5@6½.

Sterling steady at 487@487½ for 60 days, and 489¼@490 for sight.

Customs receipts, $525,000.

Gold weak, declining from 109⅝ to 109½.

Carrying rates, ½@1.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $207,000.

Clearings, $16,000,000.

Some American bankers were free sellers of gold to-day, under the belief that the syndicate bid for the new loan would be accepted. Negotiations will probably be concluded very soon, and the Secretary of the Treasury is quite confident that they will result in disposing of the entire balance of the 5 per cent bonds.

Business on the Stock-Exchange to-day was unprecedentedly dull, and the greatest fluctuation of the day was ⅜ per cent, and this was only in fine stocks, all other shares having been stationary. When the gong sounded for the 12 o'clock call, the brokers formed a procession and marched out of the Exchange into the street, and Vice-Chairman Mitchell proceeded with the entire call, with only the telegraph-operators and pages of the Board as witnesses. Such a scene never before occurred in the history of the Stock-Exchange. After the call closed, the brokers marched into the Board-Room and gave three cheers. Since then Erie has declined ⅛ per cent, the greatest change of the day.

In the Gold Room speculation was weaker and exchange heavy on account of the growing impression that a syndicate for the $55,000,000 of the new loan will yet be arranged. Leading parties in its interest have not yet received any definite answer from London, but as the only question at issue is the length of the call for the balance of the loan, it is believed that the whole matter will be fixed.

Governments strong and in good demand. Railroad and State bonds dull.

Stocks extremely dull, the changes ranging from ⅛ to ⅝ per cent. Just before the close the market became moderately active, with Lake Shore, Western Union, and Rock Island as the features. Erie was exceptionally weak, and declined from 32⅛ to 31⅝, closing at 32. The principal dealings were in Lake Shore, 8,000 shares of which changed hands.

GOVERNMENTS.			
Coupons, '81	118¾	Coupons, '67	117⅞
Coupons, '62	113¼	Coupons, '68	118⅛
Coupons, '64	115¼	New 5s	113⅛
Coupons, '65	116⅝	10-40s	113⅛
Coupons, '65, new	116⅞	Currency 6s	117⅛
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	92¼	Virginias, old	28
Tennessees, old	72	N. Carolinas, old	18
Tennessees, new	72	N. Carolinas, new	12½
Virginias, new	30		
STOCKS.			
Canton	40	St. Paul pfd	53⅛
Western Union Tel	72⅛	Wabash	35⅛
Quicksilver	20	Wabash pfd	65
Adams Express	108	Ft. Wayne	92
Wells, Fargo	74	Terre Haute	7
American Express	60⅛	Terre Haute pfd	21
U. S. Express	67	Chicago & Alton	102⅛
Pacific Mail	44	Chicago & Alton pfd	104
New York Central	99⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	25⅛
Erie	31⅝	Cleve., Cin. & Col	68
Erie pfd	47⅛	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105
Harlem	123⅛	Lake Shore	72⅛
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	17¼
Michigan Central	70⅛	Illinois Central	94
Pittsburg & Ft. W	87⅛	Union Pacific bonds	82⅛
Northwestern	38	Union Pacific stock	26⅝
Northwestern pfd	54⅛	Central Pacific stock	87⅛
Rock Island	98⅜	Boston, Hart. & Erie	1⅛
New Jersey Central	105⅛	Del., Lack. & West'n	107⅛
St. Paul	35⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, July 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

	Consideration.
Sophia st, 220 ft w of Sedgwick st, n f, 100 ft to alley, dated July 7	$ 8,000
North LaSalle st, near Clark st, w f, 42x180 ft, dated July 25	6,300
Hoyne st, s w cor of Fowler st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated July 24	2,000
Lee place, 24 ft w of Robey st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated July 22	650
Lumber st, 92¼ ft s w of Canal st, s e f, undivided ⅓ of 25x100 feet, dated July 27	1,166
Lumber st, 92¼ ft s w of Canal st, s e f, undivided ⅓ of 25x100 ft, dated July 27	583
Twenty-second st, 225 ft w of Paulina st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated July 10	3,800
Wabash av, n e cor of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 100x174 5-10 ft, dated July 25	11,900
Halsted st, 56 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 25x124½ ft, dated June 24, 1873	1,600
Canal st, 525 ft s of West Eighteenth st, e f, 50x100 ft, dated May 1	3,500
Arch st, 118 27-100 ft n w of Lyman st, s e f, 24x97 ft, dated July 11	1,200
Hirsch st, s w cor of Washtenaw av, n f, 66x120 75-100 ft, dated July 27	1,264
Hirsch st, s w cor of Washtenaw av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated July 27	525
Clark st, 153 5-12 ft n of Van Buren st, w f, 19 10-12x143½ ft, dated July 15	24,000
Park av, 45½ ft w of Page st, n f, 21 3-5x131 24-100 ft, dated July 11	11,000
Herndon st, 169 10-12 ft n of Grape st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated June 27	1,150
North Hoyne st, 20 ft s of Peterson st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated July 9	750
Ridgeville road, 99 ft s of Brigham st, e f, also fronting 24 ft on Dean st, s w f, und ½ of 24x128 4-10 ft, dated Aug. 5, 1873	400
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS AND WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.	
Lots 45 to 48, Block 4, n w ¼ s w ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Dec. 26, 1873	1,600
Lots 9 to 14 and 16 to 18, Block 1, in Hall's Lots 1 and 2 in Kerfoot's n ½ n e ¼ n e ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated July 27	5,400
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS AND WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.	
Lots 9 and 10, Block 23, in Ravenswood, and other property, dated July 27	4,000
WEST OF CITY LIMITS AND WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.	
Block 3, in Hawthorne, in s e ¼ Sec. 28, and n ½ n e ¼ Sec. 33, 39, 13, dated July 25	13,000

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, brls	5,564	9,651	5,495	7,017
Wheat, bu	15,920	48,350	64,964	22,163
Corn, bu	272,755	343,883	298,626	321,157
Oats, bu	15,610	62,130	9,638	46,813
Rye, bu	810	350	350	....
Barley, bu	2,410	800	3,210	2,773
Grass seed, lbs	37,728	10,460	36,417	8,400
Flax seed, lbs	2,400	....	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	6,200	15,500	....	....
Cured meats, lbs	68,045	43,200	559,477	378,772
Beef, brls	....	....	130	115
Pork, brls	65	....	107	1,033
Lard, lbs	32,050	44,710	253,320	663,309
Tallow, lbs	18,355	9,230	....	....
Butter, lbs	149,528	90,395	180,490	36,415
Live hogs, No	5,015	5,141	5,923	5,958
Cattle, No	1,028	921	898	1,778
Sheep, No	7	412	....	....
Hides, lbs	66,405	100,705	106,900	156,250
Highwines, brls	109	15	616	190
Wool, lbs	213,758	262,847	322,674	164,740
Potatoes, bu	919	2,866	....	....
Lumber, No. ft	5,655,000	6,218,000	2,028,851	2,658,000
Shingles, No	800,000	3,020,000	802,500	1,901,000
Lath, No	100,000	615,000	309,000	430,000
Salt, brls	....	3,463	5,132	1,865

The following figures are furnished by the Produce Exchange:

	Received.	Shipped.
Poultry, coops	81	....
Game, pkgs	1	....
Eggs, pkgs	696	85
Cheese, bxs	1,180	....
Beans, bu	50	....
Hay, tons	40	59
Hops, lbs	4,070	4,380
Fish, pkgs	299	22

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 2,470 bu wheat, 756 bu corn, 1,502 bu oats, 726 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 2 cars No. 1 red winter wheat; 10 cars No. 2 do; 1 car No. 3 winter; 17 cars No. 1 spring wheat; 35 cars No. 2 do; 9 cars No. 3 do; 5 cars rejected do (total wheat, 79 cars, of which 25 are new); 1 car yellow corn; 95 cars and 6,000 bu high mixed do; 371 cars and 85,800 bu No. 2 do; 66 cars rejected do (total cars corn, 533); 3 cars white oats; 9 cars No. 2 do; 6 cars rejected do; 3 cars no grade do; 1 car No. 2 rye; 1 car no grade do; 2 cars No. 2 barley; 1 car No. 3 do. Total (638 cars), 346,000 bu. Inspected out: 362 bu winter wheat; 65,631 bu spring do; 286,378 bu corn; 4,635 bu oats; 706 bu rye; 2,160 bu barley.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
By rail	7,457	12,192	6,080	76,490	3,392
By canal	62	5,200	....	....	....
To Buffalo	10,332	145,000	633,797	11,000	....
To Erie	2,600	....	153,500	5,700	....
To Oswego	....	44,566	82,554	....	....
To Ogd'burg	225	5,033	22,688	....	....
To Huron	1,191	....	76,550	....	....
To other U. S. ports	400	....	984	6,351	....
To Montreal	....	....	66,245	....	....
To Kingston	....	12,062	37,765	....	....
Totals	[illegible]	224,460	1,040,017	99,541	3,392

Also, 6,882 bu barley shipped by rail.

The boys on 'Change have got up a new name for the corn crowd. They call it "Sturgis' dairy," because of the "milking" process which is so often repeated there. They are mistaken, however. The milk is not in that cocoanut.

Reports from many parts of the great corn-belt of Illinois concur in stating that the corn crop is badly damaged by the excessive drought, and that in many places the yield will not be one-half of an average. It is possible to have too much dry weather, even for corn.

The competition among carriers by water is extending, and has brought down rates, both on lake and ocean, to the lowest point known for many years. New York lines to Europe are competing with those from Montreal, till it now pays nearly as well across the herring-pond as 2½c does from Chicago to Buffalo. Even with this, the movement is slow, and prices languish because of the apathy exhibited by shippers.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, though the aggregate of trading was less than the average. The cooler weather was favorable to activity in grain, but operators were not generally anxious either to buy or sell. The receipts were rather small, except in corn, and the shipping movement slow.

The dry-goods market was quiet and firm, as previously quoted. There was a reasonably-active demand for groceries, and the general market presented a rather firmer tone. There is more inquiry for coffees, and holders are asking a shade higher prices, choice and prime Rio advancing a ¼c. Refined sugars are also stronger. Sirups, teas, rice, molasses, soaps, and starch were quoted steady and firm. The butter market was rather firmer under a better demand, but no advance was established. Cheese was in fair request at steady rates. No new features were noted in the fish, dried fruit, and canned goods markets. Leather remains dull as previously quoted. Oils were in good demand, and were firmly held all around. Dealers experienced some difficulty in filling orders for carbon oil, owing to the destruction yesterday of the Michigan Southern oil-storehouse, but the scarcity is only temporary.

Lumber was quiet and unchanged. Brick, lime, and other building materials are meeting with a slightly-improved demand at about the same prices. Common brick are selling at $5.50@6.00, and some dealers expect an advance. There were no new developments in connection with metals, iron, nails, or general hardware. July is usually a quiet month in these departments of trade, and the present one is no exception to the rule. However, the markets are steady, unless, perhaps, in the case of nails. Wool was moderately active and steady. Hay, hops, and broom-corn were quiet. The offerings of new potatoes are still large, and the market dull and weak in consequence. Green fruits were plentiful and rather slow. Lemons were firmer, owing to an advance in New York, where stocks have been largely reduced. Poultry and eggs were easy.

Highwines were quiet and stronger, with very little on the market at any price. Buyers paid the asking price of Saturday for all that were offered. Sales were limited to 100 brls at 96c per gallon. New York was quoted higher, at $1.01.

Lake freights were dull and weak, especially to Buffalo, for which port there were large offerings and very little demand. It was rumored that 2½c was accepted (without discount) on corn to Buffalo, but it was not verified. Corn was quoted at 3½c to Port Colborne, and 6½c to Kingston. A total of seven charters was reported, which will carry out 7,000 bu wheat and 204,000 bu corn.

Provisions were less active. Mess pork was 50@60c per brl higher, in sympathy with a rise in the prices of live hogs, but there was more disposition to sell, and the market closed tame, with more sellers than buyers. Lard was quiet and unchanged. Meats were in good demand at Saturday's prices. There is a moderate quantity of summer meat offering, at about the same prices as winter cured. Small lots of lard were held about 10c per 100 lbs higher than round lots. The market closed quiet at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $22.70@22.75; do, seller September, $22.90@23.00; do, seller October, nominal; do, seller December, $15.62½@15.75; do, seller the year, $15.25@15.50. Lard, cash or seller August, $11.75@11.80; do, seller September, $11.90@11.95; do, seller the year, $9.60@9.75; summer lard, 11½@11¾c. Sweet-pickled hams, 12@12½c per lb, for 16@16 lb averages; dry-salted meats, loose, at 7⅛c for shoulders, cash, and 7⅜c seller September; 9⅝@10c for short ribs, cash, and 10⅛c seller September; 10@10⅛c for short clear, cash, and 10½@10⅝c seller September; no Cumberlands or long clears here. The same boxed at ¼@⅜c per lb above these prices. Bacon meats, 8½c for shoulders, 10⅝c for short ribs, 11⅛c for short clear, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ⅜c lower. Bacon hams, 14½@15c. Mess beef, $11.25@11.50; extra mess do, $12.25@12.50; beef hams, $24.50@25.00. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease nominal at 5½@8½c. Sales were reported of 1,750 brls mess pork, seller August, at $22.75; 250 brls do, seller September, at $23.25; 3,250 brls do at $23.00; 1,350 brls do at $22.75; 50 tcs lard at $11.95; 250 tcs do, seller August, at $11.75; 100 tcs (summer) sweet-pickled hams at 13c; 300,000 lbs shoulders at 7⅛c; 200,000 lbs short ribs at 9⅝c; 50,000 lbs short rib bacon at 10⅝c packed.

Flour was dull at unchanged prices. There was a fair demand from the local trade for good Minnesota springs, but few were offered at the prices, and stocks are light. Other grades were not wanted. Shippers were out of the market. Bran was scarce and strong. Cash sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $6.50; 200 brls do on private terms; 350 brls spring extras on private terms; 60 brls superfines at $4.60. Total, 710. Also, 10 tons bran at $16.00 to arrive. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 5.75 @ 6.50
Choice do	6.75 @ 7.75
Red winters	5.25 @ 6.25
Good to choice spring extras	5.25 @ 5.75
Medium to fair do	5.00 @ 5.12½
Good to choice Minnesotas	5.50 @ 6.50
Patent do	7.00 @10.00
Fair to choice spring superfines	4.00 @ 4.75
Common do	3.50 @ 3.75
Rye flour	5.25 @ 5.50
Bran	15.50 @16.00

Wheat was rather more active in cash lots, and less so in options, than on Saturday, and averaged about ½c lower, with an unsettled feeling throughout. The market was relatively firm early, as a good many operators expected a stronger tone in New York and in Europe, and weakened when that anticipation was not verified. Our receipts were again small, which fact kept up the premium on cash lots over August, though there was scarcely any demand for shipment. The new wheat is coming forward more freely, but operators do not expect large receipts for several weeks to come, and the stock here is none too large to be easily handled, though they ought to be smaller at this time of the year. They have slightly decreased during the past week, though the shipments were very light. The chief feature of the market, or rather the most significant one, just now, is the fact that most of the chronic short sellers seem disposed to haul off, at least until something more definite is known in regard to the yield. Seller August opened at $1.05⅝, advanced to $1.06¼, and declined to $1.05⅝, closing at $1.05⅝@1.05¾. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.07¾@1.08¼, closing at $1.08. Seller September sold at $1.03⅝@1.04¼, and seller the year at $1.02½@1.02⅝. No 1 spring closed at $1.11½; No. 3 do at $1.01½; and rejected do at 90½@91c. Minnesota wheat was stronger, closing at $1.19 for No. 1, and $1.16 for No. 2. Red winter was steady at spring prices, or a little better, at $1.12½ for No. 1, and $1.08½ for No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 27,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.08¾; 9,400 bu do at $1.08⅝; 27,800 bu do at $1.08½; 15,000 bu do at $1.08; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.02; 400 bu do at $1.01½; 400 bu rejected spring at 91c; 13,800 bu No. 1 Northwestern Minn. at $1.19; 4,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.16; 2,500 bu do at $1.15; 800 bu No. 1 red winter at $1.12½; 800 bu No. 2 do at $1.08½. Total, 105,100 bu.

Corn was less active, and ¼@½c lower, but firm all through the session, the premium of 1½c on July corn over August being well sustained, though the interval has narrowed down to four days. Liverpool was generally understood to be firm, till near the close, and there is a rather wide-spread expectation that the receipts will materially decrease after this month, while the reports of damage to the growing crops lead many to believe that corn will continue to be good property. It is rumored that the combination about which so much has been said and written has sold out and dissolved partnership; but that some of the parties to it have entered into an arrangement with others, the basis of which is that prices must be depressed before any extensive buying is attempted. Whether the latter part of this rumor be true, or whether it be put out only for effect, is not *known* now; but it is pretty certain that an extensive change has taken place within the past few days, which has placed some parties outside the deal with which they have been connected for two months past. Seller August opened at 61⅝c, declined to 61c, advanced to 61⅝c, and closed at 61¼@61⅜c. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 62⅝@63⅛c, closing at 63⅛c, there being sometimes a difference of ⅛c in favor of cash lots. High mixed closed at 63⅛@63¼c, and rejected at 61½c. Cash sales were reported of 15,800 bu high mixed at 63¼c; 10,400 bu do at 63⅛c; 26,800 bu No. 2 at 63¼c; 101,000 bu do at 63⅛c; 54,800 bu do at 63c; 5,000 bu do at 62⅞c; 15,400 bu rejected at 61½c; 16,400 bu do at 61c. Total, 230,600 bu.

Oats were quiet and irregular at an average decline of ⅜c on options, and 1@2c on cash lots. The secret of the weakness is that new oats are coming in more freely, and the pressure for old is over, as most of the July options are closed up, and the feed dealers do not care to buy them (the old) at an extravagant premium. Seller August opened at 36c, declined to 35⅛c, and closed at 35½c. Seller September sold at 33¾@34⅛c; and seller the year at 33⅜@33⅝c. Seller the month opened at 45c, receded to 44½c, advanced to 47½c, and closed at 47c asked, with 45c bid. Cash No. 2 closed at 47c for old, and 43c for new. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 48c; 1,200 bu do at 47½c; 3,000 bu do at 47c; 600 bu do new at 45c; 600 bu do at 44½c; 1,800 bu do at 43c; 600 bu rejected at 45c; 1,200 bu by sample old white at 53c; 600 bu do at 52c; 1,200 bu at 50c, on track; 1,200 bu do new at 46c, free on board. Total, 12,600 bu.

Rye was quiet, but very strong, advancing 6c per bu under a scarcity of offerings, as the receipts continue to be very small, while consumers have held back for the new crop so long that they are worked bare. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 90c (all that was on the market), and 350 by sample, in lots, at 87@90c.

Barley was quiet and a shade firmer. Options were in fair demand, with light offerings, and advanced from $1.04 to $1.05½, closing firm at $1.05 for No. 2 seller September. Cash No. 2 closed at $1.05; No. 3 at 95c; and rejected at about 80c. Cash sales include 400 bu No. 2 at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.04; 1,200 bu by sample at $1.12½; 400 bu do at $1.08; 400 bu do at 95c, all on track. Total, 2,800 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* has the following:

In the British Isles the growing wheat had, on the 3d inst., in some localities, on early soils, passed through the bloom, but was still in that critical stage of transition in others. So far there had been few complaints of the wheat crop. The harvest, however, will be later than had been previously expected. Although rain had fallen, interrupting the haying, the hay crop will be a most deficient one under the most favorable present expectations.

The stock of wheat and flour in the ten principal importing ports of the United Kingdom had a larger aggregate July 1, 1874, than July 1, 1873, although somewhat less than the average of July 1 for the last six years; but the supply in the hands of millers and growers of native wheat is said to be much less this year than last on the 1st of July. With free imports of foreign wheat from Black Sea ports, at Marseilles, and the progress of the harvest of the new wheat crop in the south of France, wheat had declined. The imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom from Sept. 1, 1873, to July 4, 1874, have been 1,047,568 qrs less than for the corresponding period in 1872-'3, which indicates either a diminished consumption or smaller quantities of wheat in the hands of the millers and the growers of wheat throughout the British Isles.

Beerbohm's London cable of the 23d inst. reports the deliveries of home-grown wheat, in the 150 towns in England and Wales, for the week ending July 18, 1874, at 20,000 to 25,000 qrs (and estimated in the Kingdom at 80,000 to 100,000 qrs). Imports, 270,000 to 275,000 qrs of wheat, and 80,000 to 85,000 brls of flour, and 115,000 to 120,000 qrs of maize. The supply for the week of wheat and flour, home-grown and foreign, was equal to almost 400,000 to 428,250 qrs, against an average weekly consumption of 400,000 qrs minimum and 403,600 qrs. maximum, and the supply of maize for the week was 920,00 to 960,000 bu, against about 850,000 bu average weekly consumption.

The weekly receipts of wheat at lake ports have been diminished about 600,000 bushels, and the exports from seaboard ports have also been decreased, and the diminished export from this port still continues to be about equally divided between the Continent and Great Britain. The indications so far this week are that the receipts at lake ports for the week to end July 25, 1873, will be considerably less than for those for the week ending July 11, 1874.

In the South of France the wheat harvest was finished during the first week in July. In the North and the Champagne districts, the harvest was about to commence during the second week in July. The rye crop was being cut in the central departments.

In Germany, at the close of June, there were complaints of rust, chiefly to the growing rye-crop, in the two Duchies of Mecklenburg, and in Upper and Lower Pomerania, caused by cold nights during the last ten days of June. The promise of the potato-crop in those districts was not good, although the rain-fall had at the close of June was expected to improve its prospects, as well as that of the spring grain crops and the hay-crop. The prospects for the wheat-crop were more favorable than that of any other cereals. In the Danzig and Konigsberg districts the crops have good promise, with the exception of rye in the latter. In the districts of Saxony, Hanover, Rhine, and Westphalia the reports of the cereal crops were favorable for a good harvest, as well as in Prussian Poland. In Galicia and Moravia, excepting in some portions that had suffered by inundations, the reports were promising for an abundant harvest. In Austria and Hungary the crop prospects had been, during June, greatly improved, and it was estimated these European divisions would have a surplus from this year's crop for export of 34,000,000 to 37,000,000 bu of wheat and 11,000,000 bu of barley. The barley-crop, on the 1st of July, in Hungary and Austria, was being harvested, and the wheat-crop was expected to be in condition for harvest by the end of the second week in July.

Deliveries of wheat in Berlin from Hungary and Austria were expected to be made by rail by last of July and first half of August.

The latest reports of the crops in Russia are variable; in the Crimea bad, in consequence of May frosts; in the Northern Governments there were complaints of unfavorable prospects, while in the Southwestern and other districts the reports gave good promise of an abundant harvest.

The report of the crop prospects in Denmark are favorable for all cereals excepting rye.

In Sweden the crops have good promise, while in Norway they are bad. An abundant harvest of cereals is expected in Belgium and Holland.

The water in the river Spree had been low, so that about 1,000 barges, laden with grain and other produce, were detained on their passage to Berlin.

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, July 18, 1874:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	1,476,277	647,979	256,155	....
Albany	12,800	2,300	3,500	....
Buffalo	83,128	78,830	2,026	....
Chicago	1,266,078	1,444,844	15,681	5,107
Milwaukee	1,039,361	52,169	19,910	....
Duluth	24,877	....	....	....
Toledo	228,320	177,973	20,461	....
Detroit	23,026	15,688	20,332	....
*Oswego	50,000	75,000	10,000	....
St. Louis	74,702	193,441	8,845	....
Peoria	2,167	112,149	2,824	....
Boston	1,466	42,119	75,207	1,468
Toronto	47,245	....	10,553	....
Montreal	239,6[illegible]	45,669	15,737	2,000
*Philadelphia	125,000	140,000	35,000	....
Baltimore	....	218,[illegible]	28,000	....
Lake shipments	838,5[illegible]	1,995,52[illegible]	81,924	456
Rail shipments	61,21[illegible]	86,21[illegible]	147,663	3,900
On N.Y. canals	801,0[illegible]	1,971,8[illegible]	17,950	....
Total	6,604,78[illegible]	7,286,87[illegible]	819,763	13,531
Total, July 11, '74	6,257,01[illegible]	7,467,71[illegible]	1,350,880	8,651
Total, July 4, '74	6,653,6[illegible]	7,128,84[illegible]	1,384,945	15,498
Total, June 27, '74	7,120,6[illegible]	6,790,9[illegible]	1,812,002	62,810
Total, June 20, '74	7,737,61[illegible]	6,831,6[illegible]	1,901,306	34,838
Total, June 13, '74	8,0[illegible]	6,876,6[illegible]	1,874,956	64,539
Total, June 6, '74	9,019,8[illegible]	6,[illegible]	2,075,476	71,906
Total, July 19, '73	4,977,48[illegible]	9,340,41[illegible]	4,164,652	109,712

*Estimated

DIGEST OF CROP RETURNS.

The United States Agricultural Bureau furnishes the following:

CORN.

An increase in the corn area of fully 2,000,000 acres is apparent, or 6 per cent above the breadth of last year. The percentage is largest in the South; the increase in acres is largest in the West. Returns make the gain in Iowa over 300,000 acres; in Missouri, about the same; in Illinois, about 200,000; in Indiana, fully 200,000; in Kansas, about 170,000. Georgia shows almost as large an increase as Iowa and Missouri; Alabama, 180,000 acres; Mississippi, 120,000 acres; Texas, 260,000 acres. The inducement to enlarge the corn area of the cotton States appear to have been less influential in the Mississippi Valley than in the more eastern States, Georgia particularly. The increase in Texas is simply due to the natural expansion of crop areas from immigration, and is equally noticeable in cotton and other crops.

The number of States reporting a decrease in area is small, including only Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, West Virginia, Kentucky, and California. In Northern New England the late unfavorable spring interfered with planting, and in Louisiana the area is less by reason of the overflow.

The States making increase are as follows: Maryland, Virginia, Wisconsin, 101; Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska, 102; Massachusetts, Oregon, 103; Connecticut, North Carolina, Illinois, 104; South Carolina, Michigan, 106; Indiana, 108; Iowa, 109; Mississippi, Minnesota, 110; Alabama, Arkansas, 112; Kansas, 114; Georgia, 115.

The condition of corn is generally good in the West, but elsewhere variable. Only Massachusetts of the Eastern States reports average condition, only Pennsylvania of the Middle States, and Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Texas of the Southern States. Minnesota is an exception in the Western States, reporting 94; and California and Oregon fail to give a full average.

The percentages of condition above average are as follows: South Carolina, 101; Massachusetts, Florida, Michigan, Kansas, 102; Maryland, Iowa, 104; Illinois, 105; Texas, 106; Indiana, Nebraska, 109. The States averaging 100 are Pennsylvania, Georgia, Wisconsin, Missouri.

On the Northern Atlantic coast the late planting and cold storms are the cause of somewhat inferior condition, though the color is generally good and present growth promising. The inundations, soaking rains, and consequent replantings in the Southern States make the appearance of corn quite variable, and account for condition below average in certain States, while in others such disadvantages, existing to a less degree, have been overcome by good culture and good weather. There is complaint of local drought, but it is not of long continuance or involving wide areas. It has been most serious in Arkansas, some counties having had little or no rain in two months. In the Ohio Valley there is some complaint of drought; in West Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, and in some parts of Illinois, and to some extent in States west of the Mississippi. So far the injury from this cause throughout the country is less than usual, but should the droughts of early July be continued and intensified through the month, great injury may result. Cut-worms have been generally injurious, and chinch-bugs in the West, after devastating wheat-fields, have attacked corn vigorously in many localities.

WHEAT.

The average condition of winter wheat for the whole country is 104. The most favorable conditions of growth were found in several of the States in which other crops suffered most severely. Arkansas, the maximum, 144; Tennessee, 119; West Virginia, 118; Kentucky, 117. In these States a severe and destructive drought, commencing shortly before wheat harvest, gave to this grain a fine opportunity for ripening thoroughly, but told fearfully upon all spring and summer crops. In the Middle States the crop was generally above average, and in the States north of the Ohio nearly or quite average. Ohio, where drought has most prevailed, shows the highest average, 105. West of the Mississippi the crop was generally very good, and above average, except where late sowings were caught by chinch-bugs, which, with other causes, reduced the average of Kansas to 90. This plague was also felt in a few localities in Virginia and North Carolina, but the crop in the Southern wheat States generally showed a considerable margin above average, though Texas reached only 84. In New England the small acreage of winter-wheat was somewhat injured by winter-killing.

Spring-wheat shows a general average of 96. In New England it was on the whole considerably above average, though backward in several counties. In the few counties growing this crop in the Middle States it is below average. In Ohio, Nebraska, and on the Pacific coast the crop was above average. In the Northwestern States it especially suffered from the ravages of chinch-bug and other insects. In several counties of Indiana this insect were demonstrating seriously; in Morgan several fields were destroyed, and were ploughed up to be put in other crops. Illinois reports numerous casualties of similar character, and in those districts of Wisconsin where droughts prevailed the same misfortune is noted. In several localities in Iowa timely rains destroyed the young insects and saved the crops from their ravages, but not till after considerable damage had been done. The grasshoppers were also injurious here. In Missouri the chinch nuisance was quite serious. In Caldwell County the injury to the crop was estimated variously from 35 to 50 per cent. The chinch also infested the spring-wheat of Kansas; in Anderson they nearly ruined the crop; in Franklin and Wilson, farmers propose to sow no more wheat till secured against this risk. In some counties, as in Montgomery, early sowings were but lightly affected, especially of drilled wheat, but broad-cast crops were badly affected. In Nebraska, where the pest did not appear, the crop was above the average. In some localities of California the crop was affected by hot, dry weather, and north winds. In some counties of Oregon, heavy rains produced a heavy growth, which it was feared might prove excessive. In Utah, the crop was injured by cut-worms.

LATEST.

Wheat was moderately active, and a shade stronger for cash at the close, ranging from $1.07½@1.08¼ for the month, closing at the outside. Seller August sold at $1.05⅝@1.05¾, closing at $1.05⅝@1.05¾. Corn was a shade firmer, closing at 63⅛c seller the month and 61¼@61⅜c seller August. Oats were steady and quiet at 35½c seller August. Mess pork was in fair speculative demand and 25@55c per brl higher, selling at $23.00 cash, $22.87½@23.12½ seller August, 23.25@23.50 seller September, the latter closing at the outside. Sales were: 750 brls seller August at $23.00; 250 brls do at $22.87½; 250 brls seller September at $23.25; 250 brls do at $23.50. Lard was quiet and steady at $11.87½@11.90 cash or July, and 11.75@11.80 seller August. Meats were firm at 7⅛@7⅜c for shoulders; 9⅝@10c for short ribs, 10@10⅛c for short clear. Two steamers were chartered—one for corn and the other part cargo wheat to Buffalo. Capacity 18,000 bu wheat, 15,000 bu corn.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 27.

ALCOHOL—Advanced in sympathy with highwines. Quotable at $1.87@1.92.

BEANS—Were dull at $1.85@2.05 for mediums.

BUTTER—The cool weather of to-day witnessed an increased movement in this staple, both local and Eastern buyers taking hold freely. Prices were without noticeable change, though the feeling among holders seemed firmer. The annexed quotations were easily sustained: Choice yellow, 25@28c; medium to good grades, 20@23c; inferior to common, 14@18c.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as for a fortnight past, where they are held with pronounced firmness. There is continued activity in the demand for grain bags, but other lines are rather quiet. Quotations are as follows: Stark, 34c; Lewiston, A, 32½c; American A, 29½c; Amoskeag, 30c; Otter Creek, 30c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 17@19c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 57@59c.

BROOM CORN—Was steady and in light request for immediate use: Choice hurl, 8@8½c; do extra, 9c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7@7½c; for good do, 6@6½c; good to choice stalk braid, 7c; inferior brush, 4@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—A slight improvement in the demand is reported, but no change in prices is expected, though some parties quote common brick firm; Michigan stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, $3.25@4.00; Utica and Louisville cements, $2.00; Akron cement, $1.80@2.00 ℘ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50 ℘ brl; lime in bulk, 75c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.00@1.25 ℘ brl; white sand, ℘ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℘ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $5.00@6.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $27.00@32.50, del.; Indiana, pressed, $15.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@12.00.

CHEESE—Some improvement in the demand was apparent, and prices were firmer. Stocks are moderate, and there are no sellers at any material concession from the following quotations: New York factory, 11@12c; Western do, 10@11c; low grades, 5@8c.

COAL—In this market there was not a single new feature, trade continuing quiet at former quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $9.50@10.00; Lackawanna, range, $9.00; Lackawanna, other sizes, $8.50; Pennsylvania Cannel, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $7.50; Erie and Walnut Hill, $7.50@8.00; Lick Run, $7.50; Brooks, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $4.50@5.00; Barclay, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand continues moderate. Quotations: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25 whisky barrels, $1.9@2.00; lard tierces, $1.45@1.50; flour barrels, 48@53c; pork staves, rough, $15.00@19.00; do, bucked, $18.00@22.00; tierce, staves, rough, $20.00@22.00; bucked or sawed, $26.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $25.00@28.00; do, bucked, $28.00@33.00; flour staves, $7.50@9.50; circle flour heading, $7¼@9c.

EGGS—Guaranteed packages sold to the retail dealers at 13½@14c. Lots "off" in condition sold at irregular prices.

FISH—Fair activity in the country demand was reported, and with stocks considerably reduced the feeling among jobbers is one of firmness. No quotable changes were noted: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.60@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.50@5.60; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $10.50@10.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.25@5.50; George's codfish, $5.75@6.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; ocean-trout, ℘ case, $9.25; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In the fruit market there was a quiet feeling. Orders were for small amounts and came chiefly from the country trade. Raisins continue very firm and bid fair to go still higher. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, in boxes, layers, 17@18c; Turkish prunes, 12½@13½c; raisins, layers, $3.30@3.40; raisins, loose Muscatel, $4.00@4.10; Zante currants, 7¼@7¾c; citron, 32@33c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—New York apples, extras, 13@13½c; Michigan sliced, 13@13½c; Michigan quarters, 12½@13c; Western do, 10½@11½c; Southern do, 10½@11c; peaches, halves, 11½@12½c; do mixed 10@10½c; blackberries, 18½@19c; raspberries, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 38@40c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 18@19c; Chili walnuts, 17@18c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 16@17c; Brazils, 10@11c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12@13c; do second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8½@9c; African peanuts, 7@8c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons are firm at a slight advance, due to a rise in New York. The imports are falling off, and stocks are much reduced. The demand is fair. Native fruits were abundant and rather slow, except choice apples, peaches and blackberries. We quote: Lemons—French, Messina, and Palermo, $9.00@11.50 per box; black raspberries (16 qts), per case, $2.25@2.75; red do, $2.50@3.00 per case; blackberries, in cases, $2.25@3.50, outside for Lawton's; whortleberries, $3.00@3.25 per bu; cherries, $3.00 per bu; apples, 35@75c per box; do per brl, $3.00@4.00; plums, 75c@$1.25 per ½ bu; currants, $2.75@3.00 per bu; peaches, 40@75c per box; do, choice, per basket, $1.00; pears, $1.00@2.00; California pears, $7.00@7.50 per box; tomatoes, 25@40c per box.

GROCERIES—Coffees were being distributed rather more freely, and the feeling among holders was sensibly firmer, choice and prime grades of Rio advancing ¼c. A somewhat firmer tone also pervaded the sugar market. Sirups, molasses, and rice were in fair request at steady rates. There was no perceptible change in other articles. We quote as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@7¾c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 36½@37c; O. G. Java, 33½@34c; Java, No. 2, 31@32c; choice plantation Ceylon, 25½@26½c; fancy Rio, 25½@25¾c; choice do, 25¼@25½c; prime Rio, 25@25¼c; good do, 24@25c; common do, 23@23½c; roasting do, 21½@22½c; Singapore Java, 25½@28½c; Costa Rica fancy, 25¼@25½c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 13½@14c; do, short weight, 12½@13c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7¼@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@9½c; Louisiana, 8½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11¼@11½c; A, standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do No. 2, 10½@10¾c; B, 10½@10⅝c; extra C, 10¼@10½c; C No. 2, 10⅛c; yellow, C No. 1, 9¾@9⅞c; choice brown, 9½@9¾c; prime do, 9⅛@9⅜c; fair do, 8¾@8⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 9¼@9⅜c; fair do, 9@9⅛c; common do, 8@8½c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 65@70c; extra do, 75@80c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@88c; do prime, 80@82c; do common, 70@72c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 38@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8¼@9½c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17½@18½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 35@37c; pepper, 28@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.45@1.50; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 4¾@5c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9½@10c; common, 8@10½c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—The market was rather quiet, but steady for timothy. Following are quotations: Timothy, prime, 17.00@18.50; No. 1, $16.50@17.00; No. 2, do, $14.50@15.00; mixed, $13.00; prime upland prairie, $9.50@10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2, or slough, $5.00@6.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $8.00@15.00; prairie, $6.00@9.50.

HIDES—Were firm under a good demand and moderate offerings: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 9½@9¾c; heavy, do, 8½c; part cured, 7@7½c; green calf, 15c; green kip, 9½@9¾c; veal kip, 11@11½c; dry flint, 18@19c; dry kip, 18c; dry salted, 14@15c; deacon skins, 45c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, ℘ lb, 37½@40c.

HOPS—Were dull and weak at 10@25c for Western.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand is light, as usual in July; prices, however, are steady as quoted:

Iron	2 9-10@3 2-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	4½ @5	rates
Plate-iron, common tank	4½ @5½	rates
Norway iron	8½ @9c	℘ lb
Norway nail-rods	9 @10c	℘ lb
German plow steel	10 @11c	℘ lb
Cast plow steel	11 @12c	℘ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℘ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @21c	℘ lb
English tool steel	20 @23c	rates
English spring steel	9 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @12	rates
Steel tire, ⅜ in	8½ @9c	℘ lb

LEATHER—The leather market remains quiet and steady at the prices following:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 35@ 37
Country harness	34@ 35
Line city, ℘ lb	38@ 40
Kip, city, ℘ lb	60@ 90
Kip, veals	70@ 1.00
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	25@ 28
Country upper	22@ 25
Collar, ℘ ft	16@ 20
Calf, city	1.15@ 1.30
Calf, country	1.00@ 1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	29@ 30
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market is quiet, though the July trade is up to the average. Prices are uniformly steady, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; 4x1 20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $23.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 30c; small, 31c; bar, 32c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20c.

LEAD—Pig, 7¼c; bar, 8¾@9c; lead pipe, 8½c; cut do, 8½c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 35c; sheathing copper, 34c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 10½c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5c rates; Russia iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 20c; do, No. 1 stained, 19c; American Russia—A, 15c; B, 12½c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 14@20, 12c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 25@26, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 6c.

NAILS—Were dull at $3.62½@3.75. Some dealers quote at $3.75, with 12½c off for 100 keg lots. We repeat: 23@60d, per keg, $3.62½@3.75; 5d and 8d do, $3.87½@4.00; 6d do, $4.12½@4.75; 4d do, $4.37½@4.50; 3d do, $5.12½@5.25; 3d do, fine, $6.62½@6.75; clinch, $6.12½@6.25.

NAVAL STORES—Following are the quotations: Manilla rope, ℘ lb, 16@17c; sisal rope, 12½@13½c ℘ lb; hemp sash cord, ℘ lb, 18@23c; marline, ℘ lb, 18@20c; tarred rope, ℘ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℘ bale, $5.50@6.00; pitch, ℘ brl, $5.00@6.00; tar, ℘ brl, $4.75@5.00; rosin, $4.00@7.25 ℘ brl.

OILS—Dealers reported a liberal demand for nearly all descriptions, and the quoted prices were uniformly well sustained. The burning of the Michigan Southern oil-storehouse has caused a temporary scarcity of carbon oil, but it will have no effect upon prices. We repeat our quotations of Saturday: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 12½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 17c; do headlight, 175 deg., 19½c; extra winter lard, 93@95c; No. 1, 83@85c; No. 2, 73@75c; linseed, raw, 95@96c; do, boiled, $1.00@1.01; whale, 78@80c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do, No. 1, 80c; bankoil, 55c; straits, 60c; elephant oil, 95c; plumbago oil, 75c; turpentine, 43@44c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 16c; naphtha, common, 13½@14c.

POTATOES—The market is in an unsatisfactory condition. The receipts to-day were smaller, but the stock on hand is very large, and a good portion of it unripe, and consequently undesirable. Choice new sell in a retail way at quotations: New potatoes, good to choice, $2.00@3.50 per brl.

POULTRY—The offerings were smaller, but the market was rather quiet, and prices ruled easy for spring chickens. Turkeys, 10@11c; old chickens, $3.50@4.00; springs, $2.00@3.00 ℘ doz; ducks, $2.50.

SEEDS—Timothy was in moderate demand to fill orders, and not particularly strong. Seller the first half of August brought $3.10, and for seller the month $3.00 was asked, without buyers. Clover was in request, and firm. Millet sold at 90@60c. Flax and Hungarian were inactive. Timothy quotable at $2.65@3.20, outside for choice; seller August, $3.00 asked; clover at $6.00@6.60; flax, $1.75; seller August, $1.70; millet, 40@60c; Hungarian, 45@60c; buckwheat, $1.10@1.30. Sales include 25 bags choice timothy at $3.20; 222 bags prime at $3.10; 36 bags at $3.05; 15 bags at $3.02½; 75 bags at $3.00; 6 bags common at $2.60; 22 bags prime clover at $6.30; 150 bags millet at 60c; 27 bags at 45c; 53 bags at 30c.

SALT—Was active and steady. A Bay City exchange says: "The salt market continues without change, the demand absorbing the production steadily at the price paid for some time, $1.25 cash. At the beginning of the present week, it was estimated by well-informed parties that there were not 15,000 barrels of packed salt unsold on the river, so closely is it shipped off. In former years an accumulation at this time of 100,000 to 200,000 barrels has not been unknown. The shipments are almost exclusively by lake, only what goes direct to small interior points going by rail. The low rate of lake freights has a tendency to encourage prompt shipments as fast as the salt is packed out, as it is not often that carriers can be got at 14c to Chicago. Following are the quotations: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.70; Canada, do, $1.80; ordinary coarse, 1.90; coarse diamond, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00@4.25.

TEAS—Remain firm, under a continued good demand at the prices following: Young Hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do, good, 55@65c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.05; common to fine old hyson, 55@65c; common imperial, 45@60c; good to choice do, 95c@$1.05; fair to good gunpowder, 70@85c; choice Pingsuey, $1.00@1.10; extra Moyune, $1.30@1.35; choice to extra new Japan, 95c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 60@65c; common do, 35@45c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade is fairly active, and prices are firm and advancing. We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@50c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Is in fair request at the following prices: Beech, $7.00; maple, $8.00; hickory, $9.00; slabs, $5.00@5.50—delivered.

WOOL—Was moderately active and steady. Light wools sell readily at full prices. Below are the prices current:

Good to prime tub-washed	48@53c
Fine to good tub-washed	45@47c
Fine and medium washed fleece	42@44c
Coarse washed fleece	38@40c
Medium and coarse unwashed	30@33c
Fine unwashed	27@30c

Unmerchantable and burry wool, 5@10c less.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, MONDAY EVENING, July 27.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 2,850. There was a very fair inquiry for the different descriptions of stock, and, with light receipts and rather favorable advices from the markets below, former prices were easily maintained. The quality of the offerings, though somewhat above the average of last week, was by no means as good as it should be at this stage of the season, and was far from being up to the requirements of the trade. The few good to extra steers offered were readily disposed of at $5.50@6.50, but most of the sales were rendered at prices ranging from $5.25 downward to $3.00. There was a fair inquiry for through Texans to supply Chicago butchers, at $2.00@3.75, and for native cows and common steers at $2.50@4.50.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and over	$6.10@6.40
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.60@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,150 lbs	4.75@5.10
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.75
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	5.00@5.25
Cattle—Texas, wintered North	3.50@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
22 fair steers	1,060	$4.50
16 cows	958	3.50
65 Texas cattle	860	3.12½
57 Texas cattle	898	3.00
63 Texas cattle	795	3.05
44 Texas cattle	853	3.25
21 Texas cattle	860	3.15
15 extra steers	1,439	6.00
33 choice steers	1,230	5.80
34 fair steers	1,112	4.80
43 extra steers	1,473	6.50
64 extra steers	1,350	6.25
16 good steers	1,256	5.90
13 good steers	1,120	5.50
16 good steers	1,310	5.40
65 extra steers	1,300	6.12½
20 fair steers	1,052	4.50

HOGS—The receipts were only about 5,800 head, and under a brisk demand sales were easily effected at a slight advance. The lowest reported sale was at $6.50, while the great bulk of the hogs sold at $6.65 and upward, or at $6.65@6.75 for common to medium, and at $6.80@7.05 for good to extra. All sold, and the market closed firm. Following are some of the sales:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
45	199	$6.75	68	170	$6.65	119	177	$6.80
134	167	6.50	72	171	6.50	48	190	6.80
186	171	6.75	56	177	6.75	29	253	7.00
72	175	6.75	57	223	6.75	79	174	6.65
51	160	6.75	64	215	6.75	41	258	6.80
63	199	6.80	81	185	6.75	80	202	6.70
55	234	6.80	255	190	6.85	61	200	6.75
118	181	6.80	50	175	6.75	100	208	6.80
78	200	6.75	124	181	6.75	97	284	7.05
43	171	6.80	51	238	6.80	72	189	6.85
109	170	6.70	121	179	6.80	57	190	6.75
72	167	6.55	44	218	6.80	57	227	6.80

SHEEP—Received, 187. There was no life in the sheep trade, and values remain without quotable change at $3.00@5.00 as to quality.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 27.—BEEVES—Fresh offerings, 4,720, making 7,050 for the week, against 11,190 last week; quality fair; market moderately active at an advance of ¼c, compared with last Monday; common to extra native steers range from 9½@12½c; common to extra Texas and Cherokee cattle, 8@11½c. Sales include 4 cars Illinois steers, 6½ cwt, 11c; 7 cars do, 8½ cwt, 12@13c; 15 cars do, 7 cwt, 11½c; 10 cars do, 7½ cwt, 11½@12½c; 10 cars do, 7½ cwt, 11½@12½c; 8 cars do, 8 cwt, 12c; 8 cars Kentucky steers, 8 cwt, 11½@12½c; 11 cars do, 8½ cwt, 11½@13c; 2 cars do, 5 cwt, 9½c; and 6 cars Missouri steers, 6¾ cwt, 11½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 7,000, making 24,900 for the week, against 27,240 last week. Sheep active at 4½@6½c; lambs dull at 6½@9½c, with but few sales above 8½c. Included in sales were 2 cars Ohio sheep, 85 lbs, 5½c; 1 car, 82 lbs, 5⅝c; 1 car, 81 lbs, 5⅝c; 1 car, 108 lbs, 6½c; 1 car, 89 lbs, 6⅛c; 2 cars, 87 lbs, 6c; 2 cars, 87 lbs, 5½c; 1 car, 90 lbs, 5c; 2 cars, 90 lbs, 5⅝c; 1 car Ohio lambs, 52 lbs, 6⅞c; 1 car Kentucky, 65 lbs, 7⅛c; 1 car, 68 lbs, 8c.

SWINE—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 8,050, making 22,200 for the week, against 24,060 last week; none sold alive; dressed firmer and higher, closing at 9@9½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27.—HOGS—Receipts, 720; higher; bacon, $6.75@7.00; butcher's, $7.00@7.15.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,555; firm; good, through to choice corn-fed Texans, $3.00@4.50; fair to good native steers, $3.25@4.50.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 27.—CATTLE—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 57 cars; no sales.

HOGS—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 74 cars; best Philadelphia, $7.70@7.80; Yorkers, $7.00@7.30.

SHEEP—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 14 cars. None selling.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 27.

LUMBER FREIGHTS

were weak under excessive offerings. Rates to Manistee are reduced to $1.50, and charters have been made for Alpena at $1.37½; Manistee, $1.50; Muskegon and Grand Haven, $1.37½; Ludington, White Lake, and Pentwater, $1.50; Oconto, $1.75; Menomonee, $1.50; Alpena, $1.37½.

The receipts since Saturday have been very heavy. At the sale-docks 58 cargoes were counted in the morning, and many vessels came in afterwards. All the available room between the Wells and Lake street bridges was occupied, and it was found necessary to leave a good many vessels at other points along the river. The lumber was well assorted. A good many local and a few interior buyers were present, but the market was not very active.

The large offerings caused buyers to hold off for a decline, but sellers were not disposed to make concessions, and sold twelve or fifteen cargoes at old prices. The few country buyers present bought before leaving the market, but local dealers for the most part held back. The country dealers generally represent trade as being very dull, but expect a reaction as soon as the farmers are through harvesting.

Following are the quotations: Fair to choice boards and strips, $11.75@16.00; coarse and common do, $8.00@10.00; joists and scantling, $8.50@8.62½; shingles, $2.65@2.75.

As usual, none of the sales made were reported.

AT THE YARDS.

The market is dull and easy for common lumber. The upper grades are steady. Quotations:

First clear	$50.00	@53.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	21.00	....
First common siding	18.00	....
Second common siding	14.00	@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	33.00	@35.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	26.00	@28.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	18.00	@....
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00	@30.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards, outside for dry	10.50	@12.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 16 feet and under	10.50	@12.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	12.00	@18.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	11.00	@ ....
Cedar posts, split	13.00	@ ....
Cedar posts, round, 5@8 inches	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ ....
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.50
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track (A)	2.75	@ 3.00

The *Lumberman's Gazette* reviews the Saginaw market as follows: "The trade continues slow and unsatisfactory for the river mills, and the same, though in less degree perhaps, with the inland manufacturers. Few buyers have been in the market during the past week, and some of them were seeking lumber on terms not very encouraging. The movement of lumber continues at a good rate for the season, the weekly shipments from the river running up to about 15,000,000 feet. The production has somewhat diminished during the last few days, and this curtailment will increase in all probability from week to week during the balance of the season. Taking all things together, the stock on the river remains at about the same stage. In the meantime, the end of the log crop is coming nearer with every week's cutting, and, if that can stimulate the business at all, we shall soon have the benefit of it. The fact is well known that the streams are clear of logs, old and new, and present prospects are not favorable for extended operations in the woods the coming winter. Under these circumstances manufacturers naturally hold to prices with some tenacity, and no sales are reported of late under the ruling rates of the season—$6, $12, and $35. The steady receipts from the salt manufacturers which many of the mills have in connection with their lumber-business are relieving present necessities in some degree, and thus making the manufacturers less willing to concede anything on prices, even to stimulate trade, while the prospects of a diminished supply in the future remain as at present. The movement already inaugurated in the lumber districts of this country and in Canada to limit the next winter's operations in the woods will probably be followed by similar action here, unless the financial situation be such as to make it a necessity for it."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 27—11 a. m.—Flour, [illegible]. Wheat—Winter, [illegible]; spring, [illegible]; white, [illegible]; club, [illegible]. Corn, [illegible]. Pork, 62s. Lard, 55s.

LIVERPOOL, July 27—3:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet; unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 27—4 p. m.—Corn, 34s 9d. Lard, 56s 6d. Beef unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, [illegible]; middling Orleans, [illegible]; sales, 12,000 bales; American, [illegible] bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 34s 9d.

Lard, 55s 6d.

Cheese, 62s.

Tallow, 41.

LONDON, July 27.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, [illegible]. Consols—Money, [illegible].

United States securities—[illegible]

Tallow, 41.

Refined petroleum, 9.

Linseed oil, 27s 6d@27s 9d.

PARIS, July 27.—Rentes, 62f 37½c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A large influx of country buyers [illegible] prints now 10½c. Foreign goods quiet.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 27.—Crude dull; [illegible] the wells. Refined firm at 13½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 27.—COTTON—Quiet; middling uplands, 17c; [illegible]

[illegible]

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar steady.

PETROLEUM—Crude, [illegible]

TURPENTINE—Heavy at 36c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 22@23c.

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 17@27c.

CHEESE—[illegible]

WHISKY—Firm at $1.02.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; [illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SUGAR—[illegible]

MOLASSES—Nominal.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal; Louisiana, [illegible]

COFFEE—Quiet; [illegible]

CORNMEAL—Dull and lower at $4.00.

COTTON—[illegible]

MONETARY—Gold, [illegible]

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in good request; [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Dull, weak, and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat [illegible]

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, [illegible]

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, [illegible]

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., July 27.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—[illegible]

SHIPMENTS—[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., July 27.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—[illegible]

OILS, EGGS, BUTTER, AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

WHISKY—Demand good at full prices, at 96c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, [illegible]

RECEIPTS—[illegible]

SHIPMENTS—[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—[illegible]

WHISKY—Firm at 97c.

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

CHEESE—Steady; Western prime, 11@12c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western fresh, 20@21c.

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

WHISKY—Held at $1.01.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

BUTTER—Strong, good demand and scarce; Western, 21@23c.

COFFEE—Unsettled, nominal, and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.00@1.05.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 27.—GRAIN—[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—COTTON—Quiet at 16½c.

BREADSTUFFS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

WHISKY—95c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 27.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible]

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 27.—COTTON—Firm; middling, [illegible]

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal, [illegible]

HAY—Dull and lower; new timothy, $22.00.

BRAN—Quiet at 16@16½c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago, July 27.

ARRIVED.

Scow South Side, White Lake, lumber.

Schr Pensaukee, Buffalo, coal.

Schr Belle Brown, Oconto Bay, cedar posts.

Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.

Barge Harmonia, Manistee, lumber.

Schr L. A. Burton, Manistee, lumber.

Schr Annie O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber.

Schr C. Hibbard, Manistee, bark.

Schr Adriatic, Ludington, wood.

Scow Laurina, Saugatuck, wood.

Schr City of Chicago, Duncan City, lumber.
Schr Regulator, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr James Wade, Charlotte, coal.
Schr E. G. Simmons, Manistee, lumber.
Schr C. P. Johnston, Manistee, lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lake Breeze, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Topsy, Two Rivers, lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Madison, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, lumber.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Acontias, Rogers' City, bark.
Schr Adirondac, Oswego, coal.
Barge Transfer, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Transit, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumber.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr Hartford, Oswego, coal.
Schr Hoboken, Oswego, salt.
Schr Josie Phillips, Manistee, lumber.
Schr A Frederick, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr I. S. Skinner, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. Rand, Kewaunee, bark.
Barge Fleet, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr J. C. King, Buffalo, coal.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Hattie Johnson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Grace M. Filer, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Experiment, Clay Banks, bark.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, lumber.
Schr Pride, White Lake, lumber.
Scow Contest, Traverse Bay, lath.
Schr J. Catchpole, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Daniel, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Geo. Steel, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Emeline, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Minnie Slauson, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Vermont, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Flying Cloud, Big Suamico, lumber.
Schr Rosa Belle, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Ethan Allen, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, lumber.
Schr D. A. Van Valkenburg, Buffalo, stone.
Scow Marion Dixon, Grand Haven, bark.
Schr J. P. Ward, Grand Haven, bark.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Ludington, bark.
Schr Charger, Oswego, coal.
Schr G. C. Finney, Oswego, coal.
Schr Hattie Howard, Oswego, coal.
Schr Belle Mitchell, Oswego, coal.
Schr H. Fitzhugh, Charlotte, coal.
Brig Roscius, Charlotte, coal.
Schr G. D. Norris, Good Harbor, wood.
Schr Glad Tidings, Ludington, wood.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Petrel, Manistee, lumber.
Schr George Murray, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Annie Vought, Erie, coal.
Schr Black-Hawk, Lincoln, lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Pilgrim, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. C. Barnes, Buffalo, coal.
Schr D. S. Austin, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Hamlet, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Jos. Duval, Kewaunee, coal.
Schr A. Mosher, Alpena, lumber.
Scow Anna Laurine, Ludington, lumber.
Scow P. B. Wilson, Leland, lumber.
Schr Maine, Ludington, lumber.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Golden West, Cleveland, coal.
Schr G. L. Wrenn, Oswego, coal.
Schr North Cape, Grand Traverse, wood.
Scow Hercules, Clay Banks, bark.
Schr Delos DeWolf, Oswego, salt.
Schr William Sanderson, Oswego, coal.
Schr C. G. Mixer, Oswego, coal.
Schr Montcalm, Oswego, coal.
Schr George B. Sloan, Oswego, coal.
Schr Mediator, Oswego, coal.
Schr Havana, Oswego, coal.
Schr New Dominion, Port Elgin, wood.
Schr Annie Thorine, Clay Banks, lumber.
Brig Fashion, Cedar River, lumber.
Prop Japan, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Evening Star, Penny's Pier, lumber.
Schr Joe Vilas, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Stafford, Buffalo, stone.
Schr Winona, Buffalo, coal.
Scow Blue Belle, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Driver, Green Bay, wood.
U. S. stmr Michigan.
Schr Ida, Ludington, lumber.
Schr H. E. [illegible], Buffalo, coal.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Otter Creek, wood.
Schr J. P. DeCoudres, Portage Lake, lumber.

CLEARED.

Schr Scotia, Buffalo, 59,500 bu corn.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, 4 tons feed, 6 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 80 kegs beer, 15 brls salt.
Prop Lake Breeze, Benton Harbor, 20 brls flour, 17 cases lard, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Ketchum, Buffalo, 65,732 bu corn.
Schr A. Thorine, Clay Banks, 10 brls flour, 3 brls pork, 25 brls corn-meal.
Schr Charles Reitz, Manistee, 100 bu corn, 200 bu oats, 4 brls oil, 20 bu potatoes.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat, 500 brls flour.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 38 brls flour, 30 brls pork, 5 tcs lard, 168 hides, and sundries.
Prop Oswegatchie, Ogdensburg and intermediate ports, 4,165 bu wheat, 5,109 bu oats, 400 brls flour, 50 brls whisky, 365 pigs lard, and sundries.
And 40 vessels cleared light.

Lake Freights

were in moderate demand and lower, quotable at 2½c for corn to Buffalo, 3½c for do to Port Colborne, and 6½c for do to Kingston. The engagements were: To Buffalo—Schr Scotia, corn on private terms; schr [illegible] loads on owner's account; prop Waverly, wheat and corn through. To Port Colborne—Barges [illegible] and Judd, corn at 3½c. To Kingston—Schr [illegible], corn at 6½c. To Montreal—Prop Shickluna, [illegible]. Total, 7. Capacity, 7,000 bu wheat and [illegible] corn. In the afternoon the prop Japan, took cargo wheat (18,000 bu) through via Buffalo, and the barge A. A. Turner, 15,000 bu corn, to Buffalo [illegible].

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, July 27—Afternoon—DOWN—Schrs C. I. King, M. I. Wilcox, Newsboy, Jane Bell, John [illegible], Mystic Star, Alice Richards, John M. Hutchinson, Ida, Medora, Shandon, H. P. Baldwin, James D. Sawyer, U. S. Grant, Grace Murray, Mont Blanc, Sweepstakes, Cuyahoga; props Alma, Munroe.

UP—Nothing.

WIND—Blowing fresh from the north.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 27—Evening.—DOWN—Prop Manistee; schrs Huron, Reindeer, Donaldson, Chicago Board of Trade, Wells Burt, Marengo, Dashing Wave, M. H. Warnr.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

BRIDGEPORT, July 27—1:20 p. m.—ARRIVED—Gen. McClelland, Joliet, 1,500 bu corn; Contest, Morris, 1,600 bu corn; Monitor, Morris, 6,100 bu corn; Montauk, Utica, 5,000 bu corn; Montreal, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; Shamrock, Kankakee Feeder, 5,300 bu corn; Onondaga, Morris, 5,500 bu corn; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 6,000 bu corn; prop. Mohawk Belle, Kankakee Feeder, 3,600 bu corn; Messenger, Kankakee Feeder, 6,000 bu corn; North America, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Belle France, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; D. T. Wright, Morris, 6,150 bu corn; Elizabeth, Lockport, 90 brls meal, 700 brls flour.

BRIDGEPORT, July 27—8:10 p. m.—ARRIVED—Omaha, Seneca, 5,900 bu corn.

CLEARED—Montauk, Lockport, 5,200 bu wheat.

The Wreck of the Merchant.

The prop Merchant, of the Anchor Line, will probably be a total wreck. The tug Wood, which had gone to her assistance, arrived back yesterday, and reports that she put three steam pumps, and the tug Leviathan, of Milwaukee, two steam pumps, on board of her, and the entire five pumps failed to have any effect. At the time the Wood left the scene of the wreck, Sunday night, the sea was going very high, and it is believed that her house and upper works will be carried away before she can be raised. The steamer is a new one, and as the damage is believed to be very serious, she may twist so badly as to be rendered useless. The cargo, consisting of 18,000 bu of corn, 600 bushels of oats, and 600 barrels of flour, may be considered a total loss. The value of the cargo is estimated at about $15,000, and that of the steamer at about $100,000. The Wood will leave again to-day, and orders have been sent to Milwaukee for tugs and a pump, to make another effort to get her off.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO.

The Mary Collins lost her canvas during the squall Sunday evening. The Winona lost her foretopmast and [illegible].

—The north wind brought in the largest fleet of the season yesterday. There were no less than seventy-five lumber-vessels between Clark and Lake street bridges.

—The schr Pensaukee ran into the North Pier yesterday, carrying away her bobstays and being slightly damaged otherwise.

—A cable dispatch received here yesterday morning announces the arrival of the Pamlico in London, and that she is discharging her cargo of corn.

—The cargo of the Milwaukee schr Moonlight is officially announced as 50,500 bu of wheat.

—The United States stmr Michigan, the only vessel on the lakes belonging to the United States navy, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She has been on a tour of inspection through the Lower Lakes and Lake Superior, and will remain here about a week. She is now lying at the light-house pier.

—A large number of the vessels that have come in Sunday and yesterday have taken off their chains preparatory to going into ordinary. Business is so dull and freights are so low that vessel-men can make no money by keeping their crafts in service.

ELSEWHERE.

Another attempt is to be made to find the tug Ida L. Lee, sunk in Milwaukee Bay. This attempt will be made by the schr Reindeer, and her owners agree to deliver the tug inside for $800.

—The scow Hurrah Boys, of Racine, laden with stone for the Water-Works crib, ran upon the beach at Milwaukee, where she now lies full of water.

—The tug Burnside broke her iron rudder on Lake Huron, and was towed to Detroit for repairs. The accident occurred Wednesday last.

—The stmr Leviathan is going to make a final effort to release the prop City of Madison, ashore on Washington Island, Green Bay. The prospect is not very hopeful. Four steam pumps are to be placed upon her by the Leviathan, and if these do not succeed in lowering the water in her hold the attempt to save her will probably be abandoned at once.

—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says it is only justice to the Milwaukee elevators to say that the 537 bushels shortage in the cargo of the schr Allegheny, which was recently commented on in the newspapers, has been traced to Erie, and the remainder to Buffalo. The Erie elevator managed to get 537 bushels more grain than the vessel was credited with. So the Milwaukee elevators are not the only delinquents.

—Notwithstanding the importance of the buoy at Bar Point to marine men, it is again necessary to chronicle the fact that the buoy is removed and has disappeared. Three times this season has this buoy been run into and displaced, and each time the carelessness is attributable to tugs towing rafts. This, the fourth time, will probably be the last, as the buoy has been lost. As the channel is so well known, and as the passage of rafts this season has, with one or two exceptions, been made in the daylight, it seems a trifle strange that these accidents should have happened. A temporary buoy has been put in position, and an application is now pending, before Government officials, for the General Government to locate and attend to a buoy and lights off Bar Point. As no definite decision has been reached by the Government, the result of the application is unknown.—*Detroit Post.*

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD LAW.

The application of the Wisconsin State authorities for an injunction to compel the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Companies to comply with the requirements of the Potter law will be heard in Madison on the 4th prox. The delay allowed by the Court, it was thought, might result in a compromise by which further litigation would be suspended until the decision of the United States Supreme Court can be had in October. The belief is current that a reduction of passenger rates to 3 cents per mile would appease popular irritation, and enable the State authorities to withdraw their suit. This position is taken by the leading politicians of both parties. In general, the public do not complain of the freight rates; but they have become convinced that passenger rates are rather too high. The fact that the citizens of Iowa are now traveling for 3 cents per mile confirms them in the belief that the reduced rate is sufficient. The companies, however, are not disposed to yield. A partial concession might be regarded as a recognition of the law, which would be a weakening of their position. A stubborn defense will, therefore, be maintained. Although the cases are precisely alike, the two Companies will have a separate hearing. In addition to the points raised at the recent trial in the United States Court, some new exceptions will be made that are relied upon to dismiss the case. The answers have been put in by the defendants.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Detroit *Tribune* says last March there was organized in Canada the Southern Railway Company, with John Mercer, Sheriff of Kent County, as President, and arrangements have been perfected to carry out the intention of the organization. It is proposed to construct a road from Windsor diagonally across Essex County in a southeasterly direction to the harbor of Two Creeks, in Kent County, on Lake Erie, a distance of about 40 miles. It will intersect the Canada Southern 10 miles east of Amherstburg. The harbor of Two Creeks has been surveyed by the Government, and reported upon by the engineer in charge as the best natural harbor on the north shore of Lake Erie, and susceptible of being made a first-class commercial and refuge harbor at a cost not to exceed $85,000, which outlay will be assumed by the Dominion Government in case the Southwestern Railway scheme shall be perfected. According to the chart, Two Creeks is 52 miles from Cleveland, and the plan is to establish a fast line of steamers to run across the lake between those points.

Considerable life is also infusing into the proposed railroad to connect Lakes Huron and Erie. The County Council of Kent have elected Mr. Langford, of Harwich, to represent that body, and the Directors have also elected Mr. Hammond, of Petrolia, as their Trustee. Mr. Wilson, of Enniskillen; Hunt, of Wyoming; and Noble, of Petrolia, have been added to the Board of Provisional Directors. The stock-books are to be opened at Petrolia, and also at Chatham, on the 1st of September.

CARRYING LIQUOR ON IOWA ROADS.

The provisions in the Iowa law prohibiting railroad companies from bringing into the State any intoxicating liquor without first having been furnished with a copy of the certificate authorizing the parties to whom said liquor is consigned to sell the same, has caused nearly all the Iowa lines in this city to issue orders in regard to this matter. The Illinois Central issued the following circular yesterday:

> *To All Agents:*
>
> In obedience to the provisions of the law in relation to the transportation of intoxicating liquors, you are hereby instructed to refuse to receive for transportation to any place in the State of Iowa any intoxicating liquors, including ale, beer, wine, or cider, unless the party offering same for shipment shall furnish a certified copy of authority for the consignee to sell the same as provided by the above law.
>
> Certificate of this kind must accompany each and every shipment.
>
> The forwarding agent will attach the certificate to the way-bill, the receiving agent will retain it as his authority for having the contraband goods in his possession.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO.

On the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad a temporary bridge has been put up over the Maumee River at Defiance, O., and track is laying west from that point. Gangs of track-layers are also at work in Marshall and Laporte Counties, in Indiana, and work was to be begun this week, both eastward and westward from the crossing of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan, in Kosciusko County. The grading will, it is expected, be all completed by the end of August, and the bridging before that time. Four steam-shovels are in use supplying the ballasting trains, which follow the tracklayers as closely as possible.

THE PLYMOUTH, KANKAKEE & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Samuel T. Hanna and a number of other bondholders of the Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad Company filed a bill yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, in behalf of themselves and any others who might join against the above-named Company, to foreclose a mortgage, given in 1871, on the whole of the road, to secure bonds to the amount of $3,600,000, with 10 per cent interest, payable in gold. It is alleged that none of the interest for the years 1872 and 1873 has been paid; that P. M. Kent has been appointed Receiver of the road for Indiana by authority of the Circuit Court of that State; that the road is not finished, and that it has practically been abandoned. Wherefore a foreclosure is asked, and the usual account.

NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY COMPLETED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 27.—The Des Moines & Minnesota Narrow Gauge Railroad is completed to Ames, on the Northwestern Railroad, and the authorities at Ames will entertain an excursion-party from Des Moines next Wednesday in commemoration of the completion of the road. Henceforth there is direct communication via the Narrow Gauge and the Northwestern between this city and Chicago.

A LITTLE CONGRESSIONAL GAME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is time the people understood the trick which has lately been practiced by the majority in Congress, of cutting down the appropriations, even below the estimates, just before a general election, and then, with a great flourish, boasting of the economy and retrenchment of the Administration; but at the very next session, as soon as the election has been had and public attention is diverted from the subject, passing "deficiency" bills to make up the deficit. This cutting down was done two years ago, before the Presidential election, and was followed, at the next session after the election, by appropriations amounting to nearly $10,000,000, "to supply deficiencies" for that year! The same little game is being played now. Q.

Duryeas' Starch.

Housekeepers and laundresses will be pleased to know that Duryeas' famous "Satin-Gloss Starch" is now introduced in Chicago. The reputation of this article needs no comment. Its popularity in the East and in Europe, where it has been sold for the past fifteen years, is now extending over the Great West. The best judges declare it to be the "perfection of quality."

Pianos and Organs.

Grand square and upright pianos for sale. New pianos and organs for rent or for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange as part pay for new. W. W. Kimball, State and Adams streets, Chicago.

Reed's Temple of Music.

Fine rosewood pianos, prices $300 to $700; terms $50 cash, balance $25 per month. Splendid organs with six stops for $125; terms, $25 cash, balance on monthly payments.

Geyser (Saratoga Water on Draught

By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars Cologne."

—That gentle and fascinating nuisance, Dr. Mary E. Walker, and her pantaloons, are at the bottom of the trouble between Treasurer Spinner and Secretary Bristow. Mr. Spinner desires to give her an appointment in his Bureau, while Secretary Bristow refuses to permit it, and falls back on the Civil-Service rules.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE NEWSPAPER TRAIN.

When THE TRIBUNE announced to an expectant world and Milwaukee that it was going to run a special train out to the latter new suburb early Sunday morning, to take refreshing copies of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE to the starving intellects of the Cream City, the Chicago *Times* proclaimed with open throat that it, too, was going to send a train to Milwaukee with copies of itself. Nobody objected to this. If Chicago people are low enough to encourage the *Times*, it is fair to suppose that the people in the suburbs like

NEWSPAPER SMUT

too. So far so good. The great problem, however, was this: How could two trains start from the same point, run along the same track, and start at the same time without coming to immediate grief? That was the question. Great minds dropped the discussion of Chicago incendiarism and Brooklyn Beecherism to contemplate the consequences of such an attempt. Given two trains, going at great speed on the same track, but in different directions, and the consequences could be told in a moment. Let the speculative inquirer turn to the files of a daily paper of any date and the particulars of such an experiment can be found. But here was an entirely different set of circumstances. There was

NO PRECEDENT

of a fast train pursuing another fast train. As THE TRIBUNE'S train would have been ahead, and the *Times'* train behind, the latter would never have caught up. But people wondered what the result would be. Perhaps there was some excuse for this uncertainty of effect to the minds of people unfamiliar with the slowness of the *Times*, and the railroad officials themselves showed it in a measure. As a general thing, give a railroad official a certainty, whether it be of safety or smash, and he will unflinchingly accept it; but sickly o'er his native hue of resolution with a pale cast of thought, and you cannot hire him to accept any odds.

Thus, inasmuch as THE TRIBUNE had made arrangements with the officers of the Northwestern Railroad to run a special train

HALF AN HOUR EARLIER

than the special train bargained for by the *Times*, that ungrateful, and, we are sorry to add, untruthful, newspaper would have gone into Milwaukee in its own unsavory company at a late hour in the day, if indeed it could ever have reached there. But the railroad officials demurred against running two special trains in the same direction. The Superintendent suggested to THE TRIBUNE that it would be no disadvantage to allow the *Times* to share the same mail-car with it, and, acting upon this suggestion, THE TRIBUNE issued invitations to the other newspapers to come along, bring their light baggage with them, and have as pleasant a time as their respective consciences would allow. The *Times*

ACCEPTED THE INVITATION

with the easy grace of an experienced guest, and the first train was a brilliant success. And now look at the ingratitude of that mendacious paper. Look at the way it claims the train as its own. Think of the enterprise of accepting an invitation. That's what the *Times* means when it says:

> The *Times* was looked to to take the lead in any journalistic advance. It was with less surprise, therefore, that the notification of this last great feat was greeted.

Pity the poor idiots who looked for such a thing. And once more:

> Shouted in chorus the runners who had assembled to direct the course of the passengers on the *Times* special train. One would have thought it was the noon-day express.

This is really paying out evil for good. To accept a ride in order not to be behind time, and then claim the honor of the occasion, is a characteristic of the *Times*. It will take several eternities to cure its *attaches* of this unfortunate habit.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The Citizens' Association of Chicago met last evening in Parlor No. 27 of the Palmer House, Gen. J. D. Webster in the chair.

Mr. H. R. Payson was elected Secretary pro tem., in the absence of Mr. Lyon.

The Chair stated that the principal object of the meeting was to hear the names of

THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY

nominated by the Chairman for the purpose of nominating the Committee of One Hundred, consisting of five members from each ward in the city. He begged leave to submit the following names as such Committee: C. G. Hammond, George L. Dunlap, N. S. Bouton, P. W. Gates, R. P. Crane, Jacob Beidler, Potter Palmer, Louis Wahl, Thomas Mackin, G. C. Benton, James McKindley, Thomas Hoyne, L. B. Boomer, C. M. Henderson, Mr. Meyer, of Simon Meyer & Steiner, Mr. Potwin, of Frank Sturges & Co., John Mason Loomis, Nathan Mears, M. A. Devine, and Mr. Potter, of the North Side Rolling Mills.

The nominations were ratified.

A motion was made that a Committee of Five be appointed to draw up

AN ADDRESS

to the public explaining more fully the object of the Association than had been set forth in the constitution.

Gen. Chetlain suggested that, if the constitution were republished, everybody could read the objects of the Association.

The Chair then put the motion, which was carried. The following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. Boomer, Storrs, Chetlain, Hoyne, and Dore.

The Chairman said that the members of the Committee of Twenty ought to meet for the transaction of business as early as possible.

It was announced that the Committee would meet in the same place at 8 o'clock this evening. The attendance of all members is particularly requested.

Printed copies of the constitution have been industriously circulated since Friday evening, and many of them were returned to the meeting numerously signed by leading citizens, representing all the business interests and professions. The Chair stated that there were between 300 and 400 names already on the rolls, and no difficulty was experienced in procuring signatures.

On motion of Emery A. Storrs, the Association adjourned until next Friday evening, when the report of the Committee of Twenty will be heard.

CRIMINAL.

CRIMINAL COURT.

John Adams pleaded guilty to the larceny of a watch from Edwin Brown, the actor, and was remanded.

Thomas Carmody, indicted under the charge of robbery, he having stolen a watch from Michael Keller, was called, and, on motion of his attorney, the case was continued till next term.

Anthony Rider, indicted for larceny, gave bail in $200, with John Wilcom as surety, for his appearance at the next term of the Court.

The trial of Dr. Earll, the abortionist, is set for this morning at 10 o'clock, and will occupy the Court, exclusive of all other business, until disposed of.

THE POLICE COURTS.

James Price was held under $400 bail to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Scully. He was charged with stealing a suit of clothes from No. 23 North Halsted street.

Lucien S. Grover and Robert Laney were fined $10 each by Justice Scully yesterday for insulting ladies on the streets, and also for a row in the Gault House Sunday night.

Lawrence Bohl, an Italian ice-cream peddler, has exercised the freedom of his business a little too far. He neglected to take out a license, and in crying "ice-cream" around the streets, an officer of the Mayor's staff desiring to see his license, he was unable to produce it; he was brought before Justice Boyden yesterday, who taxed him $5 for this violation of the city ordinance.

Daniel Brainard came within an inch of being a first-class murderer Sunday evening. He was in a house of ill-repute, on South Clark street, and was drunk. The proprietress tried to get him to go out, but he became angry, and, drawing a revolver, fired it at Kittie Clyde, an inmate. The ball just grazed her face. Brainard was arrested by Officer Casey, and charged with an assault with intent to kill. Yesterday morning he was brought before Justice Boyden, who fined him $100, and in addition thereto sentenced him to the Bridewell for ninety days. Nine months and twenty-three days will have expired when Brainard returns to the city, unless some unforeseen influence liberates him.

Albert Winters, the fellow who drove off a horse and buggy about ten days ago, the property of Philip Pinkington, at the corner of Third avenue and Jackson street, and who was arrested and brought before Boyden, and the case continued till the 25th inst., and again on that day continued to yesterday, was brought before the Justice for examination. After hearing the evidence in the case, which looked blue for the prisoner, Boyden concluded that the Grand Jury ought to examine into the affair, and therefore held him over to the Criminal Court in $500 bonds.

Justice Kaufmann yesterday continued the following cases: John McGann, bastardy, till Aug. 1, bonds of $800; Vendelius Steinbroker, assault with a deadly weapon, till Aug. 1, bonds of $300; Thomas Donnelly, assault with intent to commit rape, $600 bonds, till to-day; and David Becker and John Meyer, larceny, $300 bail each, till to-day.

T. J. Norton was arrested Sunday and brought before Justice Kaufmann yesterday to answer to playing the confidence game. Norton gave a check for a small amount of money to a gentleman named R. I. Dell. On presenting it at the bank on which it was drawn, the Cashier informed Mr. Dell that there was no money there to the credit of Norton. Dell thereupon caused the arrest of Norton, and then went on his bond for $300 for his appearance before the Justice Thursday.

Saturday afternoon a sneak-thief, styling himself James Price, surreptitiously entered the residence of Mr. Robert E. Pollock, at No. 21 North Halsted street, and abstracted a valuable coat, the property of that gentleman. As he was leaving the house he was observed by a little son of Mr. Pollock, who gave the alarm. The thief was immediately pursued, and, after a brisk run, was arrested on the corner of Randolph and Union streets, with the coat in his possession. He was escorted to the Madison Street Police Station, and yesterday morning introduced to Justice Scully, and was by him held to the Criminal Court for trial in bonds of $400.

John Parker, who gave his name as Parkhurst, was arrested yesterday morning, with James McDonald, by Officer Macauley, charged with larceny. They were arrested on a warrant sworn out before Justice Boyden, charging them with having appropriated a piano to their own use on the night of the fire. It seems that the instrument was rented from Kimball, who is the proprietor of a music store on State street, by Dan Wright, and was used by him in his saloon on Clark street, near Taylor. On the night of the fire, these fellows, under the pretense of moving it to a place of safety, hid it away, and refused to account for it. Yesterday morning they were brought before the Justice, who continued the hearing of the case till to-morrow under $300 bail. Parker, who is well known, gave the name as Parkhurst when arrested. He formerly tended bar for ex-Ald. Mansur, at the corner of Kinzie and North Clark streets, and subsequently owned a place of his own near the Turner Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wolf Rosendahl took out a warrant before Justice Haines yesterday for the arrest of Philip Rosenberg on a charge of larceny, alleged to have been committed last New Year's day in the house of the prosecutor, at which defendant was staying at the time. The article stolen was a lady's dress, in the pocket of which was the sum of $250. Defendant was held to bail in the sum of $750, which being provided he was set at liberty.

Lena Claussen appeared before Justice Boyden yesterday, and swore out a warrant for the arrest of William Wallsley, in which she charges him with her seduction, and that he accomplished her ruin by making her false promises of marriage. She says that it was on the 14th day of May last that he first won her affections, and since that time she has lived with him as his common-law wife, but that he still neglects to carry out the matrimonial part of the programme. She of late has seen cause to doubt his fidelity, and concluded to take out the warrant. When Wallsley is arrested and interviewed by Boyden it may have a salutary effect on him.

The case against the Robinson brothers, for perjury, came up again before Justice Roelle yesterday morning and occupied the entire day. The principal witness for the prosecution was A. D. Higgins, of Animosa, Ia., who testified that he stayed at the house of defendants in March last and had clothing and merchandise taken from his trunk when he had stayed there about three days. He brought suit then before Justice Roelle, but on the production then of evidence by defendants that they had settled with him by the payment of $54 and some cigars, they were acquitted. The perjury suit was brought subsequently. Some twenty-five witnesses were examined in all, among whom were witnesses brought to impeach the character of defendants. The case was finally continued for the hearing of arguments until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, the defendants being held in a new bond of $3,000.

Molly Holbrook arrived here yesterday morning from New York, in charge of Detective Simonds, who took good care not to bring his prisoner through Canada, as Detective Miller did when she gave him the slip. She is wanted to answer the charge of larceny, in picking a lady's pocket, and not for a $20,000 bond robbery, as stated before. Her surety, George W. Brown, a colored man, secured her presence here. He was liable for $2,000, the amount at which Molly's bail was fixed over two years ago. The prisoner was kept at the Central Station until evening, and then sent to jail to await trial. She appears well, and claims to have reformed; but those who know her best say that her penitence is all a mask put on to screen her from the full penalty of the law. She has been a very bad woman in her best days, and if she has reformed it is through fear and for a motive which so cunning a person will be very apt to keep to herself.

Carl A. W. Wienberg has been playing sweet with Mrs. Adelia Esberg until that lady, becoming wearied of the continued and monotonous addresses of Wienberg in the light of a lover, thought it high time he should make propositions more substantial, and so informed him. He thereupon pretended first to be astonished, and afterwards amused, that a woman so much his elder as Mrs. Esberg was—he being a young man, and she a widow near on to 50—should for one moment entertain the preposterous idea that he in his attention to her contemplated matrimony, and stated to the lady in terse but vigorous language that he had no such intention. Since giving Mrs. Esberg this piece of information, she has worried the life almost out of the young man in trying to induce him to wed her, but all to no avail. Finally the old lady concluded she would see what virtue there was in threats, and April last she violently informed Wienberg that if he did not wed her, and that very soon, she would not be responsible for his sudden demise. To this he paid no heed, and at last she made the locality of Chicago too hot for him, and he, to rid himself of her aggravating presence, concluded to shake the dust of the city from his feet, and hie himself to the country. With this intent the unfortunate Wienberg began to shape his affairs so as to enable him to start a first-class country drug-store in the little Town of Lake Station, in Northern Indiana, near to and adjoining the southern boundary of Cook County. Mrs. Esberg, on learning the intention of the man whom she had determined should take her to be his lawful and wedded wife, for better or for worse, notified him he should never leave Chicago with a whole skin. This threat so completely demoralized Wienberg that yesterday he went before Justice Haines and swore out a warrant for her arrest, charging the old woman with making threats to do him bodily injury. On the other hand, Mrs. Esberg claims that she is possessed of this world's goods amounting to about $500,000, more or less, and Weinberg, knowing this, has wormed himself into her affections in order to obtain possession of a portion of her property; that he has succeeded in completely winning her love, and that he made propositions of marriage to her, which she accepted; that he by his attention to her ladyship has prevented other suitors for her hand and heart paying their addresses, and the chances are that, unless she can marry Wienberg, she will remain in a state of single blessedness the rest of her life. In making her will she didn't forget her youthful lover, and remembered him to the tune of $250,000. Be that as it may, the warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Constable Scanlan, who, upon going to her house, No. 173 West Indiana street, yesterday, was informed that Mrs. Esberg had gone down to Lake Station in the morning. Scanlan will follow her thither to-day on the first train that leaves the city for that station, and will undoubtedly bring the defendant back. The friends of Wienberg very much fear for his safety in case she reaches that point in advance of the Constable.

GENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, under THE TRIBUNE Building, was, in the shade, as follows: 7 a. m., 65 deg. Fahrenheit; 10 a. m., 66; 12 m., 67; 3 p. m., 68; 6 p. m., 70; and 8 p. m., 66.

The losses of the Hartford companies by the last great Chicago fire are as follows: Ætna, $75,000; Atlas, $1,500; Connecticut, $3,000; Hartford, $40,000; National, $22,000; Orient, $2,100; Phœnix, $20,000. Total, $163,600.

George P. Treadway & Co., agents of the Lycoming Insurance Company, state that the Sunday papers were incorrect in asserting that C. F. W. Behl, of No. 288 North Clark street, was insured in that Company for $2,000. Mr. Behl never had a policy in the Lycoming, nor did he have a contract for one.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Ashton in the chair. The room was filled with tax assessment books in course of examination by the Committee on Equalization of Taxes, whose labors will not be finished until to-day; and, as the room was in no condition to admit of a meeting, and as it was desirable not to obstruct the labors of the Committee, it was voted that the Board take a recess until Wednesday of this week, at 2 p. m.

Coles, who is trying to run a Sunday paper in Milwaukee, was in the city yesterday.

The Hon. Charles Crocker, one of the Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad, left this city for San Francisco yesterday morning, with a party of friends, in a special car, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Julius Koll, a German, 52 years old, died suddenly yesterday morning at No. 24 Meridian street from the effects of intemperance. Deceased was single, and had been a saloon-keeper.

A horse attached to a Madison street car was taken with the blind staggers yesterday morning, and, on being unhitched near Union street, dashed on to the sidewalk and stumbled into the basement of No. 124. He broke his leg, and had to be killed.

The Board of Public Works have sent out about 1,000 notices to persons owning wooden buildings erected in violation of the Fire ordinance of 1872, calling upon them to remove such buildings within fifteen days. They have also advertised to the same effect in the daily papers, and upon the expiration of the fifteen days, which will be the 5th of August, a list of persons failing to comply with the notice will be given to the Corporation Counsel, who will proceed forthwith to enter suit against them.

Messrs. N. C. Ross, Charles Carr, J. W. Forrest, Ben Lanphier, Charles Smith, W. S. Stephens, Lewis Assenheim, H. Walker, J. Trent, George Vashtie, C. Rosenthal, F. Allen, and Charles McCandless, train-boys representing the various railroads running out of Chicago, took a holiday yesterday, and spent their leisure time in calling upon the various general news agents and newspaper offices.

John Larkins made a great mistake yesterday morning when he walked off the southern approach to Clark street bridge. He was about to jump on the bridge as it was coming around, but fell short of his calculation and went into the river. He seized hold of some spiles, and Officer Jameson procured a boat and rescued him. John is not used to swing bridges; he is from the country.

The Texas and Louisiana excursionists were waited on yesterday by a Committee of the Board of Trade, and conducted to the Chamber of Commerce building, where they were introduced by President How. Messrs. J. L. Adams, John M. Crockett, and M. L. Crawford eulogized Texas, Louisiana, Illinois, and Chicago, and explained the importance of having closer commercial relations between the sections. The party will leave this evening for Indianapolis.

THE METHODISTS.

The Methodist Preachers' Association met yesterday morning at the usual time, the Presiding Elder, Dr. Jutkins, in the chair. The Rev. T. H. Haggerty, of St. Louis, led in prayer. The following were present: Hill, Hoover, Stokes, Parrish, Burns, Cantine, Martin, Peck, Astell, McKeown, Leonard, Gurney, McChesney, Felton, Marsh, Jutkins, Youker, Scott, Wakeman, Washburn, Meredith, Hill, Clendenning, Westergreen, and Edwards.

The Rev. T. H. Haggerty, Presiding Elder of the St. Louis district, was introduced. He gave his greetings, and reported the progress of the Church in the St. Louis Conference.

Special report was made by Dr. McKeown of the dedication of the M. E. Church at Evanston.

A general discussion ensued upon the prevalent method of erecting churches and trusting to a great effort on dedication day to raise subscriptions sufficient to meet the liabilities. Other methods were suggested by way of improvements, after which the meeting adjourned.

JOHN RICHARDS,

a German, several years resident in this country, met an accidental death yesterday, as follows: Richards is employed at Turner's packing and slaughter house, Nos. 518 to 542 Archer avenue. At about 3 o'clock in the morning, as cattle were being brought in from the pen to the bull-ring for slaughter, a couple of animals broke through, and rushed loose into the ring. In such cases the custom always is to kill the errant cattle by shooting. On this occasion George Turner, a son of the proprietor, seized his rifle to kill the animals. The first one was safely shot, the men hiding, as usual, under some cover or other while the shooting is going on. Young Turner next aimed for the second creature. His bullet entered her head near the eye, passed out under the lower part of the horn, thence through a two-inch door, and into the side of Richards, inflicting a wound of which he died in about half an hour. Deceased was about 30 years of age, had been at work in the slaughter house since spring, and previous to that at the Stock-Yards. Richards was entirely alone in this country, having not a friend or connection here. His remains were taken to his boarding-house on Archer avenue, near Main street, the place being kept by a man named Donnaker. Word was at once sent to the police-station, but it was not thought there was any occasion for holding young Turner, the affair being purely an accident. The Coroner was telegraphed for, but the inquest was not to have been held until to-day.

SIXTH WARD SEWERAGE.

The Committee of the Sixth Ward appointed Saturday evening met last night. J. W. Farrell was called to the chair. S. W. Scott was made Secretary. A committee consisting of Messrs. Leary, Radcliff, and Kramen were appointed to draft resolutions. They reported the following, which were adopted:

> We, the property-holders in the south division of the Sixth Ward who are interested in the improvement of said section of the ward under our share or pro rata of the fund appropriated for the sewerage of the Sixth Ward present these, our resolutions in meeting assembled, as a committee appointed by the property-holders of the south division of the Sixth Ward, to be presented to the Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago:
>
> WHEREAS, There is now appropriated by the Common Council of the City of Chicago for the purpose of sewering the Sixth Ward the sum of $65,000, and
>
> WHEREAS, The main section line for main sewer south of Twenty-sixth street is Thirty-first, and said main commencing on Thirty-first street west of Clark street and running thence west to the South Branch of the Chicago River, where said main is properly located in regular order of the mains under the ordinance; and
>
> WHEREAS, We are now laboring under an extreme suffocation by the stench that proceeds from the stagnant waters now lying in the street ditches, notwithstanding our often appealed wants to our Aldermen, who have remained silent as to our wants and appeals.
>
> *Resolved*, That we, the aforesaid property-holders in the aforesaid section of the Sixth Ward, submit these, our resolutions, to the Honorable Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago, and demand that the main sewer be immediately completed from the aforementioned place west, out of the sewerage fund appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, to the South Branch as above stated.

It was voted to meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Peter Marsh's saloon, to proceed to the Board of Public Works. The vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Dwyer from the Committee was filled by J. J. Miller.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes will continue receiving complaints to-day.

There will be a temperance meeting Wednesday, at half-past 2 o'clock p. m., in the prayer-room of the Y. M. C. A., No. 148 Madison street. Several ladies from abroad will be present and address the meeting. All women interested in the cause are urged to be present. The meeting will be open to all.

Judge Farwell will deliver his decision in the matter of the Ada Street Church appeal in the Criminal Court, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The ladies of Kenwood will give a moonlight fete Thursday evening on the grounds of W. H. Waters, on Hyde Park avenue, near Forty-ninth street. Single tickets are $2, including car fare, music, dancing, and supper.

The proceedings of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and British provinces, held in Dayton, O., in June of this year, have been published and can be obtained at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, No. 148 East Madison street, for 50 cents a copy.

The members, adherents, and friends of the First Scotch Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, who are opposed to the changes contemplated which now agitate the congregation, and who are in favor of maintaining the forms of worship, psalmody, and doctrines of the Church of Scotland, are specially invited to meet in the basement of said church Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, to consider and adopt such measures as may be deemed best to avert the crisis that now seems imminent in the congregation.

THE CITY HALL.

The receipts in the water-office for water-taxes were $2,289.68.

Numerous applications of property-owners are continually being made to the Board of Public Works for the correct numbers to their property. For the information and convenience of the public, the Board would state that only the three following streets are yet mapped out: Vernon avenue, Ellis avenue, and Chestnut street.

The Board of Public Works yesterday issued the following permits: G. B. Thorp, two-story and basement brick, 122x46, at the southeast corner of Monroe street and Seeley avenue; C. L. Jenks, two-story and basement brick, 98x60, at 485 South Clark street; F. A. Wichelman, two-story and basement brick, 40x80, on Adams street, near State.

City-Attorney Jamieson was engaged all day in drafting a new ordinance respecting the fire-limits.

The Board of Public Works yesterday opened bids for coal for the use of the City-Hall, bridges, and parks of the city. The lowest bid was $6.20. No award was made.

The Committee on Railroads met in the City Clerk's office at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They indulged in a drive to inspect a switch track at the corner of West Water and Washington streets, and also the encroachments of the railroad company's track on Kinzie street. They will make their report at the next meeting of the Common Council.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

CICERO.

At the meeting of the Town Board yesterday the License Committee reported adversely on the four petitions to sell liquor at the Northwestern Car-Works, and the report was approved. The Committee deserve great credit for their thorough work in looking into the character of these petitions. The town ordinance requires that a majority of the legal voters living within a half a mile of the proposed saloon shall sign the petition. The Women's Temperance Union had examined the matter far enough to lead to the belief that the majority were opposed to saloons. To make sure of the matter, Messrs. Eckhart, Herrick, Donnersberger, the License Committee, canvassed the Car-Works village in person. Of the eighty-four voters there, the names of not over forty were found among the sixty or more on each petition with which the saloon-keepers had sought to make sure their case. Of course the Committee unanimously reported that the prayer of the petitioners be refused. There is now no place in the town where liquor can be legally sold. A new petition from Brighton was referred to the Committee, to be reported upon at a subsequent meeting.

The Oak Park Cricket Club is in full tide of training to play the Chicago "Eleven" Thursday. This fine old English game awakens so much enthusiasm that it has drawn into its membership the Congregational and Baptist ministers of the place. The test game Thursday will commence at 11 o'clock and last probably through the day, taking a recess at 2 o'clock to discuss the lunch to be provided by Mr. J. H. S. Quick, the President of the Club, in whose fine park the game is to be played.

EVANSTON.

Mr. J. S. Page was elected a member of the Evanston Board of Education Saturday evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Blanchard.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 28.
Genuine and Enthusiastic Success of
THE GREAT ADELPHI COMPANY.
MINSTRELS, VARIETIES, AND DRAMATIC.
Forty-six Distinct Special Stars.
THREE DISTINCT COMPANIES.
An Unequaled Programme.
Note the Prices—50 cts., 25 cts., or 75 cts. No extra for securing. Matinee to-morrow (Wednesday).

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Another week and another triumph for Chicago's favorite comedian,
MR. JOHN DILLON!
Monday and Tuesday, and Wednesday Matinee, "A PARTY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON," in the great drama of
The Lancashire Lass!
Friday—Farewell Benefit of JOHN DILLON.
Saturday—Farewell Benefit of JNO. BLAISDELL.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
PARIS BY NIGHT!
With STEREOPTICON VIEWS of PARIS, and Lecture by Mr. GUSTAVE DEMARS. Also, Dubufe's DON JUAN AND HAIDEE. Open afternoon and evening.

GENERAL NOTICES.

A CARD.
We herewith tender our thanks, for assistance given us in removing our stock from the Great Fire, to Messrs. J. V. Farwell & Co., Field, Leiter & Co., and Adams Express Co.
MANDEL BROTHERS,
63 & 65 Washington-st.

EXPOSITION.
NOTICE TO INTENDING EXHIBITORS.
LAST CALL!
The time is near at hand when the allotment of space to exhibitors for the coming Exposition will be made. It is very important, in order to a proper and just arrangement, that all applications should be in the hands of the Committee when this work is done. All parties, therefore, intending to become exhibitors are respectfully urged to file their applications for space without delay, if they have not already done so. Office at the Exposition Building.

Office of the Board of Public Works,
CHICAGO, Ill., July 21, 1874.
To All Whom it May Concern:
Notice is hereby given to the owners or occupants of all wooden buildings, of any size, description or character whatever, now standing within the fire limits of the city of Chicago, in violation of law, that such buildings must be removed within fifteen days from the date hereof.
R. PRINDIVILLE,
J. K. THOMPSON,
LOUIS WAHL,
Board of Public Works.

LEGAL.

At an Adjourned Special Term
Of the Supreme Court, in the Fifth Judicial District, at the Chambers of the Presiding Justice, in the Village of Little Falls, in the County of Herkimer, held on the 30th day of June, 1874.
Present, Hon. GEO. A. HARDIN,
Presiding Justice.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF HERKIMER.—In the matter of the application of "The Remington Empire Sewing-Machine Company," a corporation, to change its corporate name.

Upon reading and filing the petition of "The Remington Empire Sewing-Machine Company," by its President, Philo Remington, duly verified by its said President, and bearing date the 29th day of June, 1874, and upon due proof of the publication of the notice of the application herein, as required by law: and it appearing also to the satisfaction of the Court that said application is made in pursuance of a resolution of the Trustees of said Corporation; and the Court being satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to such Corporation changing its name.

And, after hearing Mr. Thomas Richardson, of counsel for the applicant, no one appearing to oppose:

It is ordered that the "Remington Empire Sewing-Machine Company" may, and it is hereby authorized to, assume the corporate name of "Remington Sewing-Machine Company."

It is further ordered that a copy of this order shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and with the County Clerk of every county in which said corporation has a business office; and that it be published at least once in each week for four weeks in some newspaper in ever county where such corporation has a business office.

That the newspapers in which such publication shall be made are hereby designated as follows, viz.:

The Ilion *Citizen*, published at Ilion, said county; the Buffalo *Express*, published at Buffalo, Erie County, N. Y.; the New York *Times*, published in the City and County of New York; the Cincinnati *Commercial*, published at Cincinnati, O.; THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, published in the City of Chicago, Ill.; the Atlanta *Daily Herald*, published in the City of Atlanta, Ga.; and the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, published in the City of Boston, Mass.

And it is further ordered that, from and after the 1st day of August, 1874, the requirements of this order having been complied with, that the said corporation applicant be known by, and use the corporate name of, "Remington Sewing-Machine Company."
EDWARD SIMMS, Clerk.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,
Sheldon Springs, Sheldon, Vt.
Eight miles east of St. Albans. Mineral Water and Baths. Pure Air. Excellent Table. Write for circulars of terms and rooms.
Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York, 25 Tremont-st., Boston, or at Congress Hall.
Board very low. Open May until December.

GRAND HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS,
is now open. Terms, $3.50 per day and $21 per week for the season.
JOHN B. COZZENS.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.
CUNARD MAIL LINE.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Four Sailings Every Week.
From New York every Wednesday and Saturday.
From Boston every Tuesday and Saturday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130 in gold.
Round-trip Tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage Passage at lowest rates.
P. H. DU VERNET,
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

WHITE STAR LINE
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships Republic, Baltic, Adriatic, Britannic, Oceanic, Celtic, etc., sail from New York on Saturdays and Liverpool on Thursdays. Rates as low as any first-class line.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards.
Office, 97 South Clark-st., Chicago.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
GLAMORGAN……July 18 | PEMBROKE……Aug 1
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin, $75 and $80 currency. Second Cabin, $55 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff,……$33.
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

National Line of Steamships.
NOTICE.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.
Sailing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN every SATURDAY.
Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, currency; steerage, at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at lowest rates.
Drafts for £1 and upward.
P. B. LARSON, Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

STATE LINE.
To Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Londonderry, &c.
STATE OF GEORGIA……Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF NEVADA……Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA……Wednesday, Aug. 5
FROM PIER 36 NORTH RIVER, N. Y.
Rates of passage: Cabin, $70 and $80, currency; Steerage, as low as by any first-class line. Drafts at lowest rates.
For further particulars apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, New York.
JOHN E. EARLE, Gen'l Western Agent,
60 Clark-st., Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.
From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
Great Western, Sat., July 18 | Cornwall, Tuesday, Aug. 4
Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30.
Excursion tickets, $120. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot Lake Shore and M. S. R. R.
GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:35 p.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	¶*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	* 1:00 p. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Kansas City Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis and Texas Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p. m	§ 7:30 a. m.
Ex. via Jacksonville Division	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 2:20 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Madison & Prairie du Chien, Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & Northern Iowa, Mail	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Peoria & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:20 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:25 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 a. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	11:00 a. m.	2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman-House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	‡11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
b St. Paul Passenger	10:00 a. m.	* 4.00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Corner Irving-place and Sixteenth-st.,
NEW YORK.
Only one block from Union Square, the most central yet quiet location in the city, in the immediate vicinity of all the principal places of amusement and leading retail stores, has been enlarged and improved the past season by the addition of fifty rooms and a passenger elevator.
CHAS. B. FERRIN, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. A. G. OLIN,
127 Washington-st. The longest engaged and most successful physician in the city in the special treatment of all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases. Diseases peculiar to females speedily cured. Invalids provided with private apartments, board, attendance, &c. Send 2 stamps for treatise. Patients at a distance treated by mail.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!
Dr. Kean,
360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,
May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send *free* to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau-st., New York.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Whites Defeat the Atlantics 13 to 2.

Inauguration of the New Trotting Park at Fort Wayne.

Entries for the Utica Races.

BASE BALL.

THE WHITES AND ATLANTICS.

The fifth game in the championship series between the White Stockings, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, was played yesterday afternoon on the Twenty-third street grounds, and was witnessed by about 3,000 people. With the exception of Force, the members of the home club played magnificently, both at the bat and in the field, taking such a lead in the first two innings that the game, as a contest, lost all interest for the audience. The score at the end was 13 to 2, and had it not been for errors by Force the visitors would not have got any runs at all. This young man should be spoken to about his carelessness. He is a splendid player, but of late he has been very listless in his manner, and has been guilty of more or less errors in every game. He will find himself without any professional reputation if this sort of thing continues long. The Atlantics were in bad trim, and gave a poor exhibition. In the first inning they allowed the White Stockings to make 5 when they should have whitewashed them. Ferguson was to blame. After Cuthbert was put out, he muffed a grounder knocked to him by Force, and that player secured a base. Then Malone was put out, and the batting began. Meyerle started off with a fair-foul hit to left field for two bases. Hines' grounder was muffed by Fleet at second base, after which Treacy, Glenn, Peters, and Zettlein made safe hits. It came Cuthbert's time again, and he was the first and last out in the inning. In the second inning the Whites made 3, and earned one of them. Force earned a base by a safe liner to centre field, and went to second while Malone was being put out. A low throw by Ferguson allowed him to reach third, and gave Meyerle a life. At this juncture Hines got the ball square on the end of his bat, and lifted it over the fielders' heads for three bases. This brought Force and Meyerle home, and a subsequent safe hit by Glenn enabled Hines to score. Despite a base hit by Cuthbert and a two-base hit by Force, the third inning resulted in a blank for the Whites, and in the fourth inning they were similarly disposed of, though errors by Ferguson and Pearce let two men get on bases. In the fifth inning the Atlantics scored their first run, errors by Malone, Peters, and Force giving it to them. The Whites made two in this inning to which they were not entitled, Ferguson, Chapman, and Fleet not playing a sharp fielding game. The sixth inning was distinguished by a fine one-hand catch by Pearce, which was loudly applauded. Fleet and Chapman offset it, however, and the result was an unearned run for the Whites. The seventh inning yielded nothing, but in the eighth and ninth the Whites made one, each, both of which were earned by safe batting. The Atlantics also scored in the last inning on a muff by Force. Generally speaking, the Chicago Club played one of its best games. Treacy was especially effective in the right field, making several difficult running catches. Glenn was all that could be desired at first base, and handled the bat with rare skill, as also did Hines and Peters. The Atlantics were so overmatched that there was not the least excitement about the game. Following is the

THE SCORE:

CHICAGO.	R	1 B	T B	P	A	E	ATLANTIC.	R	1 B	T B	P	A	E
Cuthbert, l. f.	0	1	1	1	0	0	Pearce, s. s.	0	1	1	3	5	1
Force, 3 b.	2	2	3	4	3	2	Booth, l. f.	1	2	2	4	6	0
Malone, c.	1	0	0	3	3	0	Chapman, r. f	0	2	3	2	0	0
Meyerle, 2 b	3	2	3	6	4	2	Fleet, 2 b.	0	2	2	1	2	4
Hines, c. f.	2	2	5	2	0	0	Bond, p.	0	0	0	1	0	1
Treacy, r. f.	2	1	1	3	0	1	Ferguson, 3b	0	1	1	1	1	5
Glenn, 1 b.	2	4	4	6	0	1	Dehlman, 1b	0	1	1	12	0	0
Peters, s. s.	1	4	4	1	4	1	Clack, c. f.	1	1	1	1	0	0
Zettlein, p.	0	1	1	1	0	0	Knowdill, c.	0	2	2	2	0	3
Totals.	13	16	22	27	14	7	Totals.	2	13	14	27	9	17

Runs earned—White Stockings, 3; Atlantics, 0.
Bases on errors—White Stockings, 7; Atlantics, 4.
Left on bases—White Stockings, 9; Atlantics, 5.
Passed balls—Malone, 1; Knowdill, 2.
Wide pitches—Zettlein, 1.
Time of game—One hour and 40 minutes.
Umpire—Mr. McLean, of Philadelphia.

THIS AFTERNOON,

the charity game for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless, which had to be postponed Friday on account of the weather, will be played between the White Stockings and the Franklins, and no doubt there will be a large attendance, as the ladies connected with the arrangement of the Home have taken a great deal of interest in the success of the entertainment.

WOOD'S BENEFIT.

To-morrow afternoon the White Stockings and Atlantics will play a ten inning game, with ten men on a side, for the benefit of Jimmy Wood, the amputation of whose leg was recently reported. It is unnecessary to remind any admirer of base ball in Chicago that he ought to attend, for Wood is a popular favorite with the entire city. It is safe to say that he will have the largest benefit that has ever been given here.

THE TURF.

THE CLEVELAND RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 27.—The summer meeting of the Cleveland Club opens to-morrow. Already an immense crowd is in town, two carloads of sports arriving on the evening train from Chicago. The weather is cold, cloudy, and threatening. It has rained more or less most of the time since Friday, but the track is reported in good condition, and the horses, without exception, in fine feather. Contrary to the usual custom, the first day's programme opens with a first-class race, $5,000 purse, to horses without record below 2:24. For this race there are seven entries, as follows: Mile heats, to harness, three in five; purse, $5,000; $3,000 to first, $1,250 to second, and $750 to third. C. S. Green, Babylon, N. Y., b. m. Lulu; M. Roden, New York, b. g. Castle Boy; J. S. Rowell, Chicago, g. m. Badger Girl; Abner Rush, Sharon, Pa., b. g. Brother Jonathan; A. E. Brown, Cleveland, b. g. Derby; Dan Mace, New York, ch. g. Triumph; H. C. Goodrich, Chicago, b. g. Bodine. Pools are selling to-night in five places at and about the Kennard House. For the first race Castle Boy is the favorite, selling for $50; Lulu, $40; Brother Jonathan, $20; Bodine, $11; field, $15.

The second race is for horses which have never trotted better than 2:34; mile heats, to harness, three in five; purse, $2,500; $1,250 to the first, $625 to the second, $375 to the third, and $250 to the fourth. Entries—S. T. Bane, Cleveland, br. m. Lady Alice; W. J. Walworth, Kokomo, Ind., r. s. Monarch, Jr.; W. B. Brasfield, Lexington, Ky., b. s. Bowman Clark Chief; E. A. Fuller, Worthington, O., d. g. Jerry Postell; A. M. Wilson, Youngstown, O., b. m. Frank; J. H. Williams, Toledo, O., b. g. Tom Britton; J. Leedorn, Erie, Pa., b. m. Effie; John Hines, Minerva, O., br. m. Jean Ingelow; A. Falk, Steubenville, O., b. m. Kitty D.; James Dangrey, Chicago, g. g. Ben Smith; E. M. Strode, Steubenville, s. g. Red Oak. In this race, Monarch, Jr., sells even against the field. Pool selling is very lively, and large amounts of money are already staked.

The third race is for horses which have never trotted better than 2:50; mile heats, to harness, three in five; purse, $2,500; $750 to the first, $375 to the second, $225 to the third, and $150 to the fourth. Entries—Lyder & Green, East Fairfield, Limber Jim; Samuel Root, Waterbury, Conn., b. g. Major Root; T. T. Oliver, Cincinnati, s. g. T. J. Stephens; G. H. Olmsted, Erie, Pa., b. g. Lewinsky; Ben Mace, New York, br. g. James Howell, Jr. In this race Howell, Jr., sells at two to one against the field. It is hard to get any bets against him, as it is thought by the initiated that he can go in 2:35 if crowded.

All the prospects, except the weather, are favorable for the finest week of racing ever seen in Cleveland.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW TRACK AT FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 27.—A big crowd gathered this afternoon to witness the formal opening of the new track of the Agricultural Society. The track is half a mile in length, 60 feet wide, and is without doubt the best in the State. The track was in good condition, and weather fine.

The first race was for trotters and pacers, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. There were five entries—Little Sam, Anthony Wayne, of Fort Wayne, Lucy and Eagle Maid, of Huntington, and Lady Yantz, of Columbia City. The latter two were withdrawn. The race was won by Lucy, bay pacing mare, owned by A. D. Helm, of Huntington, in three straight heats. Little Sam second. Time—2:38¾; 2:35¾; 2:36.

The second was a running race, half-mile heats, best 3 in 5. There were six entries and four starters, as follows: Collector, of Chicago; Dick Lewis, of Muskegon; Mick and Country Billy, of Claysville, Ind.; and Red Bird, of Ft. Wayne. Dick Lewis won the race in three straight heats. Time—55¾; 56½; 56.

In the first race Mad Anthony Wayne ranked as favorite, and in the second race Dick Lewis sold as favorite in the pools.

THE UTICA MEETING.

The following is a complete list of the entries for the Utica races, which commence on the 11th of August, and last through four days:

2:34 CLASS.

J. H. Williams, Toledo, O., br. g. Tom Britton.
F. M. Weatherbee, Langdon, N. H., br. m. Jean Ingelow.
James McKeon, Youngstown, O., ch. g. Reserve.
J. D. Gillett, Jr., Adams, N. Y., b. g. Proctor.
G. B. Goff, New York, br. m. Lady Woods.
G. Walker, New York, b. m. Lady Annie.
N. De Graff, St. Paul, Minn., sr. g. Tearaway.
August Falk, Steubenville, O., b. m. Kittie D.
O. W. Wilson, Cleveland, O., br. m. Frank.
William Dempster, Erie, Pa., b. s. Bonnie Doon.
G. V. Levius, Belleville, Ont., b. m. Eva, formerly Ella Willard and Ruth.
W. J. Walsworth, Kokomo, Ind., rn. s. Monarch, Jr.
I. S. Carpenter, Medford, Mass., b. s. Commodore Perry.

2:24 CLASS.

William B. Smith, Hartford, Conn., blk. s. Thomas Jefferson.
M. Roden, New York, b. g. Castle Boy.
Abner Rush, Sharon, Pa., b. g. Brother Jonathan.
H. C. Goodrich, Chicago, Ill., b. g. Bodine.
I. S. Carpenter, Medford, Mass., s. m. Susie.

2:45 CLASS.

S. F. Twitchell, South Framingham, Mass., b. g. Wellsley Boy.
Henry Casey, New York, rn. m. Rosa Sonburg.
John D. Gillett, Adams, N. Y., b. g. Proctor.
J. Ayers, New York, b. m. Carrie, formerly Politics.
R. P. Stetson, Philadelphia, Pa., b. g. Charles N. Russell.
T. T. Oliver, Cincinnati, O., s. g. T. J. Stephens.
Abner Rush, Sharon, Pa., gr. g. Magnolia.
M. J. Gulivan, Hartford, Conn., br. g. Maj. Root.
George W. Fitzwater, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., g. g. Filbert.
F. J. Nodine, Brooklyn, b. m. Volunteer Maid.
George Saunders, Clyde, N. Y., blk. g. Young Wilkes.
J. L. Doty, New York, b. g. Frank Klock.
R. J. Wheeler, Toledo, O., b. m. Ida W.
W. H. Parker, East Saginaw, Mich., Little Jake.

2:29 CLASS.

John Hines, Minerva, O., gr. g. Silversides.
William H. Wood, Buffalo, N. Y., b. g. Governor.
E. W. Williams, Nashville, Tenn., b. g. Scotts Chief.
Henry Casey, New York, blk. m. Lady Byron.
M. Goodin, Philadelphia, Pa., b. g. Stewart Maloney.
C. W. Mitchell, Saratoga Spa, b. g. George H. Mitchell.
C. S. Green, Babylon, L. I., gr. m. Fleety Golddust.
C. W. Bliven, Norwich, N. Y., spt. g. Spotted Colt.
W. H. Trimble, Newburg, N. Y., ch. m. Music.
H. S. Russell, Milton, Mass., b. s. Smuggler.
J. C. Echerson, New York, b. g. Everett Ray.
J. L. Doty, New York, br. s. Hamperion.
Alb Wells, Laskay, Ont., ch. m. Kitty Wells.
Robert Johnson, Medford, Mass., b. m. Lady Mac.
E. K. Bradbury, Coxsackie, N. Y., b. g. Berkshire Boy.

2:38 CLASS.

F. W. Williams, Nashville, Tenn., b. m. Nashville Girl.
O. G. Stetson, Clinton, N. Y., rn. g. Roan Jack.
S. F. Twitchell, South Framingham, Mass., b. m. Kittie, formerly Lucy.
James McKeon, Youngstown, O., ch. g. Reserve.
Edward Marsh, Chicago, Ill., rn. g. George Judd.
G. B. Goff, New York, br. m. Lady Woods.
C. S. Green, Babylon, L. I., gr. g. Wallace.
L. Woodruff, Fleetwood Park, gr. g. Royal George.
R. P. Stetson, Philadelphia, Pa., blk. m. Lizzie Patchen.
W. L. Simmons, New York, b. m. Bella.
Abner Rush, Sharon, Pa., gr. g. Magnolia.
N. De Graff, St. Paul, Minn., s. g. Tearaway.
O. M. Wilson, Cleveland, O., br. m. Frank.
G. W. Fitzwater, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., s. g. Hunter.
F. J. Nodine, Brooklyn, b. g. Hamton.
R. J. Wheeler, Toledo, O., br. m. Brown Kate.
J. L. Doty, New York, b. g. Frank Klock.
S. A. Brown, Grand Rapids, Mich., blk. m. Lady Turpin.

2:26 CLASS.

James G. Filcher, Newburg, N. Y., b. g. Commodore.
R. P. White, Adams, N. Y., br. g. Buzz.
C. S. Green, Babylon, L. I., br. m. Lucille Golddust.
T. T. Oliver, Cincinnati, O., s. g. Thos. L. Young.
O. W. Wilson, Cleveland, O., g. m. Grace.

2:31 CLASS.

E. A. Lytle, Youngstown, O., rn. g. Slow-go.
W. Goodin, Philadelphia, Pa., b. g. Stewart Maloney.
C. W. Mitchell, Saratoga Spa, b. g. Geo. H. Mitchell.
H. W. Howe, Prospect Park, sr. g. Geo. B. Daniels.
H. J. Russell, Milton, Mass., b. s. Smuggler.
R. P. Stetson, Philadelphia, Pa., b. m. Susie Kurtz.
W. L. Simmons, New York, b. g. Kansas Chief.
B. Wilson, New York, br. m. Carrie.
Alb Wells, Laskay, Ont., ch. m. Kittie Wells.
James Jameson, Erie, Pa., rn. m. Anna, formerly Lady Alice.
J. H. Williams, Toledo, O., b. g. Vanity Fair.
E. K. Bradbury, Coxsackie, N. Y., b. g. Berkshire Boy.

2:20 CLASS.

A. Goldsmith, Blooming Grove, N. Y., b. m. Huntress.
J. E. Turner, Philadelphia, Pa., b. m. Nettie.
M. Rhoden, New York, b. g. Castle Boy.
W. B. Smith, Hartford, Conn., blk. s. Thos. Jefferson.

DEATH OF A $17,000 HORSE.

BOSTON, July 27.—The stallion Galbreth Knox died at Beacon Park on Saturday. His owner paid $17,000 for him.

AQUATIC.

SADLIER AND BROWN TO ROW A MATCH.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 27.—The Rowing Club has decided to accept George Brown's challenge to Sadlier, the English champion sculler, for a 5-mile race, with one turn, for £500 a side.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

News Items Telegraphed to The Chicago Tribune.

ILLINOIS.

William Bradshaw, a lad 17 years old, went out to Eldred's pond, near Carrollton, late on Saturday afternoon last, with other boys for the purpose of bathing. Bradshaw had not been in the water long when he called for help. Edward Halbirt, about the same age, undertook to rescue him, but in the struggle came near drowning himself. Halbirt barely succeeded in breaking away from the drowning boy, who sank and was seen no more until his body was recovered during the night.

—A brakeman on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, named Harry Beam, had his left hand terribly crushed between the cars, while coupling, yesterday. His hand was amputated, leaving the thumb.

—John Arbuckle, the miner injured in the coal shaft near Bloomington Saturday, died yesterday at noon.

—This morning there will be a grand temperance display in Ottawa by the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, attended by the several societies of that order in LaSalle County. The General Society of the State will also meet there in convention.

The LaSalle County Teachers' Association is now in session at Ottawa.

INDIANA.

A young man named Garry Dewitt, employed on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, while standing on the top of a freight train Sunday evening, in passing under a bridge near Lafayette, was killed instantly by his head coming in contact pith the bridge, completely crushing his skull.

—Elmer Price and William Messner, aged 13 and 15 years, while bathing in Wild Cat Creek, near Lafayette, Saturday evening, got beyond their depth, and, being unable to swim, were drowned. The bodies were recovered and were firmly clasped together.

—Maj. John W. Odell, residing near Shawnee Mound, Tippecanoe County, died Saturday last. He was one of the oldest settlers, going there from Adams County, Ohio. He took an active part in the War of 1812 and in the Blackhawk War.

—The Coroner's Jury in the case of Willie Reeves, found in Delano's artesian well in Terre Haute in a state of unconsciousness, yesterday rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by inhaling the gas that arises with the water. Supt. Dyall, of the gas-works, was almost suffocated at the same place some time since.

—George Castolon, a citizen of Hagerston, died there July 25, aged 109 years and 11 months. He was born in Pennsylvania, Aug. 2, 1764.

IOWA.

A man named J. Lacey fell from a three-story building in Dubuque Saturday last, and died yesterday from the effects of the fall.

—The Twenty-second Regiment of Iowa Infantry will have a reunion at Iowa City on the 20th of October. The regiment enlisted with ex-Gov. Stone as Colonel, and afterwards, when Stone was nominated for Governor, was commanded by Col. Graham.

—The Normal School, which takes the place of the Teachers' Institute, began a session of four weeks in Des Moines yesterday, with seventy teachers in attendance.

—The ladies of DesMoines are preparing for a Centennial Tea-party, with a view to starting a State organization to aid the national celebration at Philadelphia in 1876.

MICHIGAN.

George Decamp, of Sand Lake, was arrested and taken to Grand Rapids yesterday to answer the charge of rape committed upon his step-daughter.

—George Edwards, a teamster, was arrested in Grand Rapids yesterday on the charge of adultery with Mlle. Cordelia, a bareback circus rider. The arrest was made upon the complaint of John Morrison, husband of Cordelia.

—The militia companies of Detroit recently sent to Marquette to guard against labor outbreaks have been ordered home.

—Quite a number of revenue seizures took place among tobacco men in Detroit yesterday, over $300,000 being involved. Among the well-known establishments concerned are Lutter Bros., Oliver Goldsmith, Rothschild Bros., Ilges & Rener, and E. Neiderlander. All the cases seem to be mere technical violations of the Revenue regulations, and the ultimate penalties inflicted will not be large.

—Incendiary fires near Bay City have been discovered in the last day or two, most of which were put out early, but two yesterday morning destroyed the houses of Messrs. M. A. Baker and W. A. Shaw.

OHIO.

Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a lad named Cooman, with a companion, went into the field of a man named Horst, 5 miles below Dayton, for the purpose of stealing roasting-ears, when Horst, who was watching them, shot young Cooman in the side with a rifle-ball, inflicting a wound painful but not serious. Horst is under arrest.

—Grand preparations are being made in Dayton for the reception of Gov. Allen, who will visit the Soldiers' Home next Thursday.

WISCONSIN.

The hotels at Geneva Lake continue full, and at times are overcrowded. Another hotel as large as the present one could be easily filled at this time. The guests are principally from Chicago and St. Louis.

—The contract for grading and tieing the railroad from Eau Claire to Chippewa Falls has been let to McDonaghue, of Minneapolis.

MINNESOTA.

A 12-year-old daughter of Thomas Finroty, laborer, of St. Paul, ten days ago started to carry dinner to her father. She lost her way, and wandered near the Harvest Works, and was kept over night by Mrs. Hill, who the next morning sent her into the city with a stranger, who told Mrs. Hill he had left the girl on St. Peter street, where she said she could find her way home. Since that day no trace of the girl can be found.

POLITICAL.

The Congressional Outlook in Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—On the surface, the Third Congressional District Republican nomination seems secured for King, who has traveled through the district and gained nearly all the country papers to his support; but Averill is still working hard for a renomination, and may produce a reaction in his favor. Among the curiosities of the canvass is the publication to-day of the evidence used in the lawsuit last November, in which King was proven to have been with his family residing in Washington for two years, and hence was out of the jurisdiction of the State courts. Use is also being made of the unpopularity of the Puget Sound Land Company, which has grabbed the most of the town-sites on the St. Paul & Pacific and Northern Pacific, to which Company King is said to belong. Whoever is nominated, the Republican vote of the district will fall off materially. In the Second District, Strait appears to have a clear field for a renomination, with the Opposition divided between Cox, of Nicollet, McDonald, of Scott, and Baxter, of Rice. The district is likely to be carried by the Opposition.

In the First district, Dunnell's renomination has produced a defection among the Republicans, which will give the District to the Opposition, whose candidate will probably be Buell, of Houston.

Republican Nominating Convention Called in the Sixth Wisconsin Congressional District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 27.—The Republican Committee for the Sixth Congressional District to-day called the convention to meet here Sept. 15, to nominate a candidate for Congress in place of Philetus Sawyer. The candidates most prominently mentioned are A. M. Kimball, Pine River; E. L. Browne, Waupacca; J. S. Curtis, Green Bay, and George H. Myers, Appleton. Mr. Sawyer declines a renomination.

Independent Nominating Congressional Convention Called.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YORKVILLE, Ill., July 27.—The Committee appointed by the Springfield Convention to represent the Independent Reform party in the Seventh Congressional District have prepared a call for a nominating convention. It is generally conceded that Mr. Corwin will be renominated by the Republicans, so that the Independents have nothing to gain by delay. Those best posted believe that neither Mr. Corwin nor any other straight Republican can be elected in this district next November. The call is addressed to the legal voters of the Seventh Congressional District who approve of the principles adopted by the Independent Reform Convention held at Springfield June 10, 1874, and appoints Morris as the place and Aug. 13 as the day for holding the Convention.

Indignant Republicans Protest Against a Packed Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT MADISON, Ia., July 27.—It appears from the following protest that the Republicans of Jefferson County are not satisfied with the actions of John H. Gear, candidate for Congress in the First District in Iowa, at the Convention held at Fairfield last Saturday: "In the Jefferson County Convention, held at Fairfield, Saturday, July 25, 1874, there were some loose bricks in that solid delegation. Before the vote was announced, Capt. W. T. Burgess made some remarks regarding the manner in which the Convention proceeded, arguing that such a course was contrary to usage, and unprecedented in any action heretofore ever adopted by a Republican Convention; that it was a privately prepared plan to secure the delegation for a certain candidate against the wishes of those who might favor some other candidate; therefore, he entered his protest against the whole proceedings, and refused to vote in the Convention, thereby keeping himself free to act in the contest that is to come before the Congressional Convention to be holden on the 4th of August in this city. He protested that it was not a fair or honorable proceeding, and was, to every intent and purpose, a packed Convention. (Signed) W. T. BURGESS.

"We indorse the protest of W. T. Burgess, and sustain him in it, believing that the action of a few members of the Convention was arbitrary, unfair, and unprecedented.

(Signed) "W. W. JUNKIN,
"DR. J. W. HAYDEN,
"J. W. PANCOAST,
"M. CLABRIDGE."

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Lake-Superior Miners' Strike.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., July 27.—A few men commenced work in the mines this morning, and notice was given that all who desired a final settlement could call at the office and get their pay today; and that if they refused to go to work by to-morrow, they must remove from the Company's locations. The Sheriff of Marquette County arrested two of the leaders of the strikers to-day, and is looking for others. Several meetings have been held by the strikers, and many incendiary speeches made, but no persons or property have as yet been injured.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—Probabilities—For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest clear or fair weather, east or south winds, slight rise of temperature, and stationary or falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 27, 1874.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.04	66	84	N. E., fresh	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.03	66	57	N., fresh	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.00	68	56	N., fresh	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.01	68	60	N., fresh	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	29.99	66	64	N., fresh	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	30.00	67	64	N., fresh	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 69.
Minimum thermometer, 63.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 28—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenr'ge	30.05	60	S. E., fresh		Clear.
Cheyenne	30.15	63	S. E., gentle		Fair.
Chicago	30.00	67	E., fresh		Clear.
Cincinnati	30.00	66	N. E., fresh	.45	Threatening
Cairo	29.95	75	N. E., fresh		Fair.
Cleveland	29.92	64	N. E., gentle	.07	Light rain.
Davenport	30.06	69	E., gentle		Fair.
Detroit	29.97	60	N. E., fresh		Cloudy.
Denver	30.16	71	S. W., gentle		Cloudy.
Duluth	30.06	63	N., fresh		Clear.
Escanaba	30.08	61	N., fresh		Fair.
Fort Gibson	29.82	88	Calm		Clear.
Keokuk	30.00	72	N. E., fresh	.05	Cloudy.
Leavenw'th	29.96	76	N., fresh		Fair.
LaCrosse	30.03	69	N. W., gentle		Fair.
Marquette	30.13	62	S. E., gentle		Clear.
Milwaukee	30.06	65	N. E., fresh		Cloudy.
Omaha	30.05	66	Calm		Clear.
Toledo	30.00	66	N., fresh		Cloudy.
Yankton	30.12	61	S. E., light		Clear.

A WASTE OF WATERS.

(Continued from the First Page.)

tempting to rescue persons from a house on Chestnut street; body of a boy named Huber, who was visiting a family on O'Hara street.

Wood's Run, James Forden, wife and four children; John Gorman and three children.

At Saw-Mill Run, Castle Shannon District, Mrs. Ferguson and an old woman drowned; men in a buggy lost, unknown.

At Mansfield, child of Joseph Hoover, and child of George Albirtz; bodies recovered. Total: Butcher's Run District, 91; Wood's, 10; Saw-Mill, 5. Total, 106.

Thousands of persons were, and are still, engaged this afternoon in

SEARCHING THE RUINS FOR MISSING BODIES.

The most exaggerated statements are made as to the number lost. Our recapitulation, given above, shows the number of bodies so far recovered, but many known to be lost have not been found. Among these is that of a young man named William Robinson, who was drowned while going to the rescue of a family in Butcher's Run. He was in a skiff, and while in the act of pulling towards a house from which cries of distress came, his craft was struck by a mass of drift and sank almost immediately. The brave young man was carried down with the flood.

FROM THE CHARLIES VALLEY,

14 miles from this place, also comes news of fearful destruction. Eleven persons were drowned there. At McLaughlin's Run eleven persons were drowned, among them a whole family by the name of McCleat being swept away. A house belonging to a Mrs. Stratton, which had been standing a hundred years, was torn away, and, after being taken down the stream a mile and a half in the rushing waters, Mr. Stratton succeeded in making his escape. Vast quantities of property were destroyed, and during the flashes of vivid lightning horses and cattle and animals of all kinds could be seen floating on the torrent, and their bellowings of terror could be heard above the roar of the flood. The scene was beyond description. Fields where corn had been growing were this morning covered entirely over with gravel and stones to a depth of 4, 6, and 10 feet.

ON GEORGE'S RUN,

which empties into Saw-Mill Run, two persons are reported drowned. An old negro man, living on Painter's Run, was floated off in his shanty, and neither him nor it have been heard from. One body, that of a child, was reported at 10 o'clock to have been found on McLaughlin's Run.

ON PLUMMER'S RUN

a horse and buggy with two men are reported to have been seen in a very perilous position near its junction with Saw-Mill Run, and the horse and buggy this morning were found some distance below, the men, it is supposed, having been drowned.

The authorities of Allegheny City have

ASKED FOR AID IN SEARCHING THE RIVER,

and to-morrow volunteer parties will cart away the debris and endeavor to find the missing persons, while the Sixth Division of the National Guards, under Gen. Pearson, will do guard-duty. To-night a relief meeting was held in Allegheny City, at which $3,000 were subscribed to help the sufferers. Another meeting will be held in this city this noon. The approximated losses in this vicinity will not fall short of $5,000,000. All of to-night parties have worked in recovering bodies, and thus far no less than 162 have been found, and the loss of human life, it seems, will run over 200. A chaos more fearful than that presented at the ruins could not well be imagined.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—The accounts of the terrible flood which has destroyed nearly all the suburban sections of this city, as they come in during the afternoon and evening, show that the disaster is far greater than at first supposed. It is now thought that the total loss of life will be not short of 200, and the loss of property is proportionate. The *Evening Chronicle*, in its 5 o'clock edition, placed the loss of life at 142, and names of missing parties are continually coming in. The extent of territory damaged is not less than 20 to 25 miles in diameter, and how the main portion of the City of Pittsburg, lying as it does in the centre of this circle, escaped without further injury, seems almost miraculous. A prevailing theory seems to be that the disaster was caused by

SOME KIND OF A WATER-SPOUT.

A gentleman who watched the storm from a few miles down the river, where there was but little rain, says that, by the fitful flashes of lightning, he could see a huge, inky-black, funnel-shaped cloud, which overhung the city, the narrow ends being the lowest, while the dark parts gave vent to an almost perpetual burst of lightning. It is almost impossible for any one not familiar with the geography of this locality to form an idea of this disaster, or how it could possibly have occurred. The main city of Pittsburg, as it rises gradually from the point formed by the junction of the two rivers, has many gulches in certain localities, which render a flood of this description liable to do great damage, and the part known as the Hill region is frequently liable to suffer from local inundations. The damage here, however, is this time light compared with other localities strictly suburban.

LATEST.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—Up to midnight very few particulars in addition to those sent previously have come. Nearly all the papers of the city have tried strenuously to arrive at an accurate list of all the killed, and estimate of the loss of property, but have been unsuccessful. The scattered position of the districts devastated by the floods, and the bewildered condition of the people in the places inundated render it impossible to give anything like accurate statements as to facts and figures. All reports as to losses are, therefore, to a great extent, simply estimates. The *Commercial* places the

LOSS OF LIFE

in the Butcher's Run and Allegheny City districts at 147, while the *Dispatch* only makes it 125. The most carefully prepared figures, however, give the total loss of life at 219. With regard to property, it is simply impossible to give an idea that can be considered reliable.

At a meeting of the citizens of Allegheny to-night, a number of leading citizens pledged themselves to raise $10,000 for the

IMMEDIATE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS,

and measures have been taken to have all the dead bodies in the ruins removed as soon as possible.

A meeting has been called by the Mayor of Pittsburg for to-morrow. It will likely be several days before accurate figures will be known concerning the entire result of the sad devastation.

AT THE WEST.

DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 27.—News of the destruction caused by the great storm of Saturday morning is just coming in. The German, or rather Luxemburger, Catholic Church at Allison, about 30 miles from here, was struck by lightning on Saturday morning, and completely destroyed. The church was a new one, not quite finished, and was designed to be one of the finest in Iowa. The lightning struck the spire, and made splinters of it; demolished the heavy walls down to the window-bases, and made a complete ruin of the structure. The damage cannot be less than $15,000. The congregation have bravely made arrangements to rebuild. The damage to the Exposition building here will amount to about $400, and to the German Catholic school-house about $500. A brick church at Potosi, Wis., was leveled to the ground during Saturday night's storm. Loss about $4,000. Miles of fences were blown down throughout the country. At Manchester, Ia., several buildings were unroofed. No lives were lost by the gale.

SAUGATUCK, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAUGATUCK, Mich., July 27.—A fearful tornado, accompanied by a deluge of rain, visited this vicinity early this morning. About 5 o'clock the wind and rain set in, and increased in volume till everything in the shape of trees, fences, and even houses fell before it. The storm continued for about an hour and a half, doing a vast amount of mischief, and causing a considerable loss of property. The track of the tornado was marked by destruction for about 12 miles in width, falling most heavily on this village and Douglas, right across the Kalamazoo River, nearly opposite Saugatuck. The Methodist Church in Douglas, nearly new, is damaged considerably by the wind moving the walls and by floods of water. A. B. Williams' handsome residence was unroofed and the entire mass hurled a distance of 15 rods. Other houses in Douglas suffered severely, while the saw mill of Williams & Dickey was badly injured. Fruit trees were blown down in many places, and the number of peach trees prostrated is very great. Many fine peach orchards were badly damaged all about here, the peaches being blown from the trees in great quantities. Lake street is almost impassable from the shade-trees blown across it. Much anxiety was felt for the safety of the sidewheel steamer Huron, that plies between here and Chicago, but, luckily, she took refuge in the harbor at South Haven and escaped. The warehouse in Douglas was blown down. John Ryan, of Douglas, lost about $500 in peach trees, and others lose equally. On the lake shore the trees are almost entirely swept away. Although it was Sunday, people everywhere went to work repairing farms and propping up trees. The damage to crops is immense; corn and oats are prostrated, and vessel-property considerably damaged. It is impossible to estimate the loss at present. Many telegraph-poles were knocked down.

EFFINGHAM, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., July 27.—The most terrific hail and rain storm ever known here passed over the city last night at half-past 11 o'clock. The storm approached from the northwest, though when near the city the wind changed suddenly, coming directly from the north, and with such severity did it project the hail that not a single unprotected north window in the city of ordinary window-glass was found whole this morning. The Presbyterian church is partly unroofed and the north gable blown in, doing damage to the extent of $1,500. The splendid new Roman Catholic church sustained damages to the amount of $300, one of the pinacles of the tower being blown off. The storm covered a belt scarcely a mile wide, extending northeasterly, making mince-meat of the corn, cabbages, etc., in its path, and almost completely stripping the orchards of their fruits. The aggregate damages are incalculable.

WAYNE COUNTY, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—A letter from the Township of Livonia, in Wayne County, reports that the total destruction of property in that neighborhood by the storm last Friday, in the shape of fences, buildings, and farm-crops, will amount to over $75,000.

JANESVILLE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 27.—This vicinity was visited by the worst storm of the season on Sunday at 3 a. m. The rain fell in torrents, with large hailstones. Reports from all parts of the country are to the effect that many outbuildings were destroyed, wind-mills blown down, and grain in the shock and in stack scattered in all directions. Blair's tobacco shed, 100 by 40 feet, was turned wrong side up, torn all to pieces, and the tobacco stored therein damaged. The lightning struck the house of Zachariah Snell, of this city, but did very little damage. George Terwilliger's house, near Afton, was blown to pieces, and the owner had his head bruised and arm broken. Further reports from the country will probably chronicle much damage.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 27.—Mrs. S. McFall, a widow lady living in the north part of the city, opposite Providence Hospital, was instantly killed by lightning in the storm of Sunday evening. Two of her children, who were in the lower part of the house, were stunned by the electricity, but sustained no serious injury.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 27.—A storm of wind, rain, and lightning swept over this section of the country last night. Crops in the shock, stack, and field were greatly damaged. Mrs. McFall, of this city, was struck dead in her own house by a bolt of lightning. Three or four of her family were badly shocked at the same time. There was no rod on the house near it. A barn was struck and burned with valuable contents at Young's Station in this county. Union Block, Sullivan, was unroofed, and much damage was done the goods stored within. A church at Effingham was badly damaged by the wind and rain.

GENEVA LAKE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 27.—A severe tornado, followed by heavy winds, traveling from west to east, and showers passed over our village yesterday morning at 4:45 o'clock, lasting about twenty minutes. No lives were lost, but much damage was done. The hurricane deck of the steamer Lady of the Lake was wrenched off and carried with great force some 35 rods, and shivered into more than a thousand pieces as it struck against the George Sturges Pier. The smoke-stack also was twisted off and plunged into the lake. The steam-yacht Cricket, at anchor, was sunk. Fully 1,000 trees have been blown down, some 200 on the farm of A. A. Thompson alone. Over 100 large oaks were blown down on the beautiful grounds of J. S. Rumsey, while in many places trees filled the street, and men had to cut a way through to get to church. The cupola of G. Dunlap's carriage house was carried away and every window blind torn from off his new house. The wind-mill of Shelton Sturges was partially destroyed, and the new pier built by John W. French was torn to pieces and carried into the lake, while a fish house of Dr. W. W. Patton was carried entirely across the lake. The large ice-house of Wadhams, Willard & Co., of Chicago, was blown to atoms and completely blocked the road by the debris. The Whiting House wind-mill is for the second time badly shattered, but is warranted for a year. The steam engine pump-house, on the Rumsey place, was shivered badly. Many small boats were destroyed; several chimneys, woodsheds, barns, and other buildings were demolished, and the grain and corn fields in many places were badly lodged. It is believed, also, that 10 miles of fence was blown down in the vicinity. So powerful was the gale that two heavy freight cars, partly loaded, with brakes firmly set, were driven up a heavy grade, and evidently thrown from the track.

IN SOUTHERN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, O., July 27.—Very little of the great storms which passed over Northern Kentucky and Southern Ohio visited this place. The pyrotechnic display of the storm passing over Kentucky from Tennessee till midnight last night was grand. The storms north of this place were two hours later, and not so much attended with lightning. Their directions were from southwest to northeast. On the Marietta, Cincinnati & Louisville Short Line trains were delayed tonight. The bridges near Lynchburg, on the Hillsboro Branch of the Marietta Road, have been washed away. The main line up to noon was unobstructed. Roads west and north are not affected. The Kentucky Central escaped. The short line to Louisville suffered most heavily. At Sparta, on this road, a southward-bound freight train went through a bridge damaged by water. No one hurt. A mile and a half south of Sparta, an engine, baggage, and one passenger car went through a bridge, the Pullman car escaping. Three men were seriously, and one fatally, hurt. Five miles further south, five baggage cars were ditched. Between Cincinnati and Walton two bridges are down. The damage is principally to the rolling stock. The officers of the road say the trains will run regularly in two days.

Great damage is reported to the corn crops by the wind breaking the corn down in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. This evil is, however, limited in extent.

THE OHIO RIVER

took a jump of nearly 5 feet in a few hours, and is still rising. The Licking, early this morning, came down with water 3 or 4 feet higher than the surface of the Ohio, shot across the stream, driving drift-wood against the boats in the public landing of Cincinnati. The greatest damage was from the tearing of coal-boats from their moorings and sinking them. The loss is now estimated at $100,000, with a possibility of being much less, according to the number of boats which may be caught and saved. The coal-interest suffers the brunt of the loss.

In the first run out of the Licking, about 7 o'clock this morning, about 1,000 saw-logs bore down on the barges, tearing them loose. Logs and lumber from other mills were washed away making an aggregate value of $8,000.

At the Swift Iron Works fourteen empty barges, worth $10,000, and the steamer Alexander Swift, were torn loose and borne down the stream into the Ohio. The steamer landed without damage at West Covington. The fate of the barges cannot be told yet.

Black & Phillips lost six barges, most of them containing coal; value about $10,000.

D. B. Shutterly lost ten barges, part of them loaded with coal. A barge with 12,000 bushels of coal sank under the Licking bridge. Two barges, full of coal, were sunk at the mouth of the Licking, and will cause obstruction at a low stage of water till removed. Four empty barges and another loaded one were sunk on the Kentucky side of the river. Six loaded barges belonging to Fisher & Humphreys were carried away, and the same firm had two other loaded barges sunk.

F. J. Williamson's Coal Elevator Company had twelve barges and a float with twelve cars washed away down the Licking River. Much of this property has been safely landed at points on the Ohio. A number of boats and hulls moved above the mouth of the Licking and used as dwellings were carried into the Ohio River. Three boathouses with valuable rowing boats were carried away. The Licking, for the first time on so large a scale, comes into the Ohio with such a rush in summer.

Only a few cases of damage by lightning have been reported from the scene of the storms.

CELLARS INUNDATED.

COLUMBUS, O., July 27.—The heavy rain last night did much damage in the way of destroying property stored in cellars. One firm loses $600 worth of fine stores which were stored in a cellar. During the storm two barns east of the city were struck by lightning, one of which was entirely destroyed, with much valuable property, including two fine horses.

IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—Heavy rains fell in Central Kentucky last night, and three accidents were reported along the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad in consequence. While the midnight passenger train was passing over a small creek near Sparta Station, which was greatly swollen by rains, the bridge gave way, precipitating the engine and baggage-car into 20 feet of water. The engineer and fireman managed to jump out as the engine fell, and swam ashore. One passenger-coach fell into about 5 feet of water, and there stuck in a perpendicular position. The passengers were all hurled down into the water in the forward part of the car, but all extricated themselves uninjured, except one man, who was only slightly bruised. The passengers were brought back to the city on the noon train, and forwarded over the O. & M. Railroad to Cincinnati. Their escape was very wonderful.

About the same hour a freight train of thirty cars fell through a bridge over a creek near Cincinnati and were swept down the stream. The employes of this train also all escaped uninjured, except the conductor, who was slightly bruised in falling.

Another train ran into a land-slide early this morning, and the engine was badly injured. No persons were hurt. The total damage to property on the road is estimated at $30,000. The rains did considerable damage to other points along the line, and travel is suspended for the present.

IN CANADA.

SARNIA, Ont., July 27.—A terrific thunderstorm passed over this place on Sunday morning, lasting from 1 till 3 o'clock. A number of houses and barns were struck by lightning. The Presbyterian Church was also struck and badly damaged. The streets were flooded with water, and many sidewalks were carried away. Reports from various places in this section indicate that the storm was of the most severe character, and the loss of property very heavy.

IN MORAVIA.

VIENNA, Aus., July 27.—A violent storm of rain and hail is reported on the border of Moravia. Several lives were lost, and a large number of cattle were drowned. Fifty houses were destroyed, and many vineyards were flooded and ruined at Azamra, where, it is rumored, only fourteen of the inhabitants escaped.

LONDON, July 27.—A special from Vienna, giving an account of the storm in Moravia, says that the town of Azall was overwhelmed by a torrent. Sixty-four houses were demolished, and but few of the inhabitants escaped with their lives. The railways were badly damaged in every direction.

LONDON, July 28.—A special to the *Daily News* reports that the destruction of property by floods in Moravia is immense. At least 200 houses have been swept away.

CASUALTIES.

Accidental Shooting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 27.—A report of the shooting of Nelson Seemans by Adella Anderson, in this county, was telegraphed THE TRIBUNE last Saturday. It seems that the Coroner's Jury found the facts of the shooting, but failed, for some reason, intentional it is supposed, to find that it was accidental. Miss Anderson was arrested, and to-day she was brought into this city and delivered into the custody of the Sheriff, but before he placed her in jail she was taken before Judge Zane on a writ of habeas corpus. A full hearing was had and the facts of the case fully brought out, and they showed that the shooting was purely accidental. The girl had no reason to suppose that the pistol was loaded, and she was playing with it as had been the case before. Mr. Seemans, the father of the boy killed, testified to the friendly relations of all the parties; that the pistol had been lying around a long time, and had been snapped often before. Judge Zane entered an order discharging Miss Anderson.

The Wrecked Steamer City of Guatemala.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The steamship Colon, which arrived at Aspinwall July 25, from New York, brought sixteen of the crew of the City of Guatemala, which is ashore on Watkins' Island. The remainder of the crew are on the City of Guatemala, with the Captain. All well.

Two Sisters Drowned.

PORTLAND, Me., July 27.—Agnes and Hannah Welch, sisters, were drowned at Cumberland Mill, on Saturday, while bathing.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

William Shellvw, a workman employed on a new building at the corner of Division and Dearborn streets, fell from the third story to the ground yesterday afternoon, and had his right leg broken. Dr. Bartlett attended him, and he was subsequently removed to his home, No. 309 Wentworth avenue.

Yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, while Mr. E. Oleson was in the act of stepping into his buggy in front of 381 West Madison street, his horse became frightened and started on a gallop westward, dragging the gentleman for a block, and injuring him badly. His left leg was bruised and cut severely. The horse was stopped at the corner of Van Buren street and Ogden avenue, after making a total wreck of the buggy.

A little girl named Amelia Harris, while playing in the new building at the corner of Madison and Desplaines streets, yesterday afternoon, fell from the third to the second floor, a distance of 14 feet, and was badly hurt.

Mason Davis fell from a three-story window at 152 State street, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and broke a leg and injured his spine. He was sent to the County Hospital.

MAYHEM—DESPERATE FIGHT THIS MORNING.

A desperate free fight occurred in a saloon at No. 382 South Clark this morning, at 1:30 o'clock, between a party of lewd women and several men. Jimmy Smith, a notorious pimp, and a man named John Gallagher, lately from Iowa, did most of the fighting. The former caught one of the latter's ears in his teeth and actually chewed it off. Officer Wiley arrested all the parties, including Bob Barron, keeper of the saloon where the row occurred. The women caused the fight.

STILL ANOTHER INCENDIARY FIRE.

The fire alarm from Box No. 631, at 9:17 last night, was occasioned by the burning of a one-story frame building, about 50 feet long, at the intersection of Division street and the North-western Railroad crossing. James A. Farson & Son owned the structure, and occupied it as a storehouse for sash and blinds. The building was totally destroyed, and involved a loss of $1,500. The owners were not on the ground at the time of the fire, and no information regarding insurance could be learned. The fire is supposed to have originated under the sidewalk in front of the building, and was probably the work of an incendiary.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, July 27.—The steamer Celtic has arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Arrived—Steamship Donan, from Bremen.

LONDON, July 27.—Steamships Anglia and Silesia have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 27.—Steamship Algeria, from New York, has arrived.

—A lady correspondent of the Los Angeles *Herald*, in her description of the beauties and pleasures of Santa Monica, among others enumerates finding "flies in the honey, beetles in the sugar, fleas in the butter, dead rats in the spring, rattlesnakes under the pillow, skunks running over your feet."

DEATHS.

BAXTER—On Monday, July 27, infant daughter of John and Selina Baxter, aged 4 weeks.

WALLER—July 25, in Goderich, Canada, Eva Bell, daughter of Edward C. and Rebecca H. Waller, aged 1 year and 10 days.

Funeral in Goderich, July 27.

☞ Cincinnati and Detroit papers please copy.

HARRIS—July 27, Freddie Williamson, infant son of Edward P. and Mamie L. Harris, aged 6 months and 25 days.

Funeral services at the residence, 38 Myrick-av., Wednesday, at 1 p. m.

BOOMER—On the 27th inst., of cholera infantum, Frederick A. Boomer, aged 14 months and 8 days, son of William H. and Delia K. Boomer.

Funeral at their residence, 847 Michigan-av., Tuesday, 28th, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family invited.

BROWN—July 27, Irving S., twin son of R. F. and Julia E. Brown.

Funeral at 2:30 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, from their residence 674 West Congress-st.

GODWIN—In this city, July 27, of consumption, Henry M. Godwin, a resident of Chicago for twenty-seven years, aged 63 years, 9 months, 17 days.

Funeral from his late residence, 357 South Morgan-st., Wednesday, July 29, at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited.

☞ Maine and Massachusetts papers please copy.

AUCTION SALE.

By HARRISON, ROCKWELL & WILLIAMS.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

At 204 and 206 East Madison-st., WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 9:30 a. m. We shall sell 1,000 articles of Furniture and Housekeeping Goods of every description, consisting in part of Fine Parlor Suits, and Marble-Top B Walnut and Painted Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Commodes, Lounges, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Carpets, Cooking Stoves, Refrigerators, New Mattresses and Bedding. Also Harness, Show-Cases, Office Desks, six Pianos, one Soda Fountain, and a variety of other goods. Consignors must attend.

HARRISON, ROCKWELL & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

MEDICAL.

For Upwards of Thirty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy.

For all Purposes of a Family Liniment,

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Children Often Look Pale and Sick

From no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly white, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a box.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

BARBER SHOP,

Furniture and Fixtures.

TUESDAY MORNING, July 28, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the entire contents of the Palmer House Barber Shop. Elegant Barbers' Chairs, Wash-Basins, Drawers, Black Walnut Show-Cases; 20 French Plate Mirrors, 48, Black Walnut Frames and Silver-Plated Bureaus, Chandeliers, Reflectors, Black Walnut Cases, Silver-Plated Show-Cases, etc., etc. Also Black Walnut Partition, with Cut-Glass Doors. Sale peremptory, by order of the Mortgagee.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

FIRE! FIRE!

GREAT SALE OF

DAMAGED CARPETS AND OILCLOTH.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, July 28, at 2 o'clock, at Stores, 109 and 111 Wabash-av. The entire stock of Carpets and Oilcloth, slightly damaged by fire and water at the late fire on State-st. Sold for account of whom it may concern.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

697 Wabash-av.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 29, at 10 o'clock,

THE ELEGANT

FURNITURE

Of Marble-Front Residence, No. 697 Wabash-av., AT AUCTION. Parlor, Dining-Room, and Chamber Furniture; Piano; Brussels Carpets throughout the house. Also Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Beds, Bedding, etc., etc.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

MARBLE, IRON & SLATE

MANTELS

AT AUCTION.

Thursday Morning, July 30, at 10 o'clock,

At Store Nos. 50 and 52 Clark-st.,

UNDER SHERMAN HOUSE.

We will sell without reserve, a consignment of 300 MARBLE, IRON AND SLATE MANTELS, consisting of the Latest and Most Elegant Designs and Elaborate Workmanship, in Real Italian, French, Scotia, and Tennessee Marble, New Designs Traced Truss Medallion Mantels, Heavy French Truss Mantels, French Truss and Truss Mantels, O. G. French Mantels, Scotia and Columbia Marble, Real Gilt and Champlain Marble, Shell Marble, Blue French Truss Gilt Mantels. Also, Iron and Slate Mantels in large variety and newest styles.

These Elegant Goods are all of the best manufacture, latest styles and patterns, and are well worthy the attention of builders and all parties furnishing residences.

The sale is peremptory for cash.

Goods on exhibition on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday previous to sale, and all interested are invited to call and examine the goods.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Our Next Regular Friday's Sale,

Friday Morning, July 31, at 9½ o'clock.

Several Consignments

TO BE CLOSED OUT.

Parlor and Chamber Furniture; Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture; Office Furniture; Wardrobes, Lounges, Book-Cases, Bedding, Hair and Moss Mattresses; REFRIGERATORS, Crockery and Glassware, and a large stock of General Merchandise.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS,

Regular Auction Sale of Dry Goods Tuesday Morning, July 28, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Hosiery, Notions, Underwear, White Goods, Linens, &c.
Men's, Boys' and Youth's Summer Hats and Caps.
Ladies' Linen Sets, Embroidery, &c.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

781 STATE-ST.

WE SHALL SELL,

Tuesday, July 28, at 10 o'clock,

The entire stock of LOUIS OPPENHEIMER, removed from the burnt district, consisting in part of

Parlor and Chamber Furniture,

Bureaus, Bedsteads, Rockers, Mirrors, Chairs, Wash Stands, Mattresses, Extension Tables, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Carpets, Horse, Wagon, and Harness, And sundry other goods.

This will be a good opportunity for dealers and consumers to stock up.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Our Usual Wednesday Auction Sale,

Of July 29, at 9½ a. m., will comprise

400 Cases Well-Assorted Boots and Shoes,

That buyers can have on their own terms.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.

195 & 197 RANDOLPH-ST.

REGULAR TUESDAY'S SALE, at Auction, July 28, at 9½ o'clock,

FURNITURE,

For Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining-room, Office, Hall, and Kitchen. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

354 North-av., corner Sedgwick-st.

AT AUCTION,

Wednesday, July 29, at 10 a. m.,

The entire effects of a party going to Europe, consisting of

FINE PARLOR FURNITURE,

Marble-Top Chamber Sets and Centre Tables, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Bookcase, Lace Curtains, Pictures, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture. Also a Doctor's Phaeton, with Horse, Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, &c. SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

(ESTABLISHED 1856),

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,

On TUESDAY, July 28, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, and HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

On WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 9½ a. m., at Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, &c.

On THURSDAY, July 30, at 9½ a. m., at Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.
41 and 43 South Canal-st.

Furniture and Carpets.

WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 10 a. m., we shall sell Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, of all kinds.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WE SHALL SELL

At our Warerooms, No. 638 West Lake-st., on Tuesday, July 28, at 10 a. m., the entire contents of four dwellings, consisting of fine Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Furniture, 30 Carpets, Stoves, Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, Crockery, Glassware, and one thousand articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive and without reserve. A rare chance for parties who have lost their goods during the late fire.

WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, No. 638 West Lake-st.